

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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Agricultural Leadership

The year 1945 will be remembered as an eventful one; the change-over from war to peace, the relatively high degree of prosperity in some sections of the world, starvation, filth and disease over a much larger area and, in all, the confusion of disappointment and joy, of scarcity and plenty, the great determination to see that order comes out of chaos and that there will be opportunity for all. The farmer has come into his own. His effort in production over a sustained period has not been equalled at any time in the past and the need for continuing this effort has never been more challenging. Food and more food will be needed both at home and abroad for many years. Difficulties in transportation and distribution will be encountered. The price structure and payments for goods received will require unlimited patience in establishing proper understandings. These difficulties are, however, recognized and are being approached on the basis of the greatest good for the greatest number. The people must be fed. We must have freedom from want.

In view of this the question of sound leadership for agriculture assumes larger proportions. It is doubtful if we have ever had so much direction and at the same time so much co-operation and understanding as during the past six years. Our programmes of production were planned. They involved changes in the type of practice and crops grown, not only on individual farms but over whole areas. These changes were effected with the minimum of discord. This was due in some measure to the pressing need and the desire of everyone to assist in meeting the demands. Can this harmony and production be carried on to meet our present day requirements? It will not be so easy but it can be done.

A city man, who had been brought up on a farm and who was a "dirt farmer," until he lost his farm some years ago, recently stated that "farming is the greatest vocation in the world if one can make a living at it." This has been possible during recent years due to unlimited markets and satisfactory prices. It can be done in the future but it will require an organized effort, a broader understanding on the part

of farmers and greater efficiency in production.

The recent Dominion-Provincial conference lends encouragement to the thought that some form of leadership may be expected in the future. Farmers would do well to study the programme of this conference carefully and be sure they are represented. It is only by such interest that they can be informed and can adapt their programme to an overall plan. This can be done through the Farm Forum groups, meeting regularly throughout the winter months. It can be further discussed at various agricultural society meetings and farmer gatherings. After it is understood our effort must be to produce more efficiently. Prices must be based on efficient operation. This will no doubt involve much planning and not a few changes on many farms but it will be necessary if we are to maintain a desirable standard of living in our rural districts. Because of this there is much merit in the programme for community improvement and action. Already a start in this direction has been made in a number of districts. It is only a start, however, and should be enlarged not only in numbers but in the programme undertaken. Such programmes should include the various phases of production, marketing, living standards and the social life. The long winter months provide an opportunity for evolving and promoting such programmes.

The Canadian Jersey Breeder

We welcome to the ranks of monthly agricultural publications The Canadian Jersey Breeder, the first issue of which reached our desk just before Christmas.

Included in this issue is the first of a series of articles on nutrition by Dr. E. W. Crampton, a story about Fred Yeabsley, a prominent Jersey breeder of Calgary, a list of cows and heifers which completed their R.O.P. records in the third-quarter of the year, and other news of particular interest to Jersey breeders. A section printed in the French language is promised for future issues.

To the Canadian Jersey Breeder, our best wishes for success.

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Chairman of the Board: W. H. Brittain, Ph.D., *Editor:* A. B. Walsh, B.Sc.(Agr.); *Associate Editor:* H. R. C. Avison, M.A. *Circulation Manager:* L. H. Hamilton, M.S. *Business Manager:* T. Fred Ward.

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C.F.A. Comments on

Subsidies and Income Tax

Speaking at the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference, H. H. Hannam, president of the C.F.A., said,

"Before another of these conferences is held, far-reaching and fundamental changes will probably be made in marketing and price policies for farm products. We are still running on a wartime basis, with controls and subsidies still being carried on. This condition is not likely to continue much longer.

"We wonder if consumers generally realize that the federal treasury has been paying a considerable part of their food bill. For instance, if it were not for the drawback on wheat for flour the government allows the millers, consumers would be paying 2 cents a loaf more for their bread, and if it were not for the subsidies on fluid milk, the consumer would be paying 3½ cents a quart more.

"Such subsidies are not likely to continue in peacetime, but how are we going to make the change-over? If it was done now, it would not be unfair to consumers because they are still enjoying the high level of purchasing power built up in wartime. It is true that it would mean a slight increase in the ceiling prices, but there are some things more important now than changes in figures in the price index.

"The subsidies were paid to protect the price ceiling, and to provide farmers with additional returns aside from the price they received, in order that farmers' returns might be brought into better balance with returns received by those in other industries. The subsidies were in effect a by-product of the price ceiling policy. A farmer's basic price, then, ought to be the total of the present prices plus subsidies.

"If any reasonable balance of income between the major groups in the nation was attained during wartime, that balance should be carried over into peacetime. If subsidies are discontinued without adjusting prices for the products upward accordingly, it will be disastrous to the farmer, and our national economy will once more become lop-sided. Without a proper balance of purchasing power, the farm people of Canada will not be able to provide a market which in turn will make full employment in industry possible."

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture recently presented a brief before the Senate Committee on the Income Tax Act, dealing with the application of the Act to farmers.

The first recommendation in the brief was that a farmer's income be averaged over a period of years for Income Tax purposes, a proposal which has been made to the Government on a number of occasions by the Federation. A period of four or five years was mentioned. Factors over which the farmer has no control, such as the weather, and the wide and rapid price fluctuations in normal times, made it difficult and unfair to use only one year as the accounting period for farmers in assessing Income Tax. In an extremely good year, a farmer's taxable income might be such as to lift him into high brackets of the Income Tax, in spite of poor conditions he might have suffered over previous years. It was pointed out that a farmer with a total income, say, of \$10,000 over a period of five years, with extreme variations in that income from year to year, would pay much more Income Tax than the man with a steady average income of \$2,000 in each of the same five years.

The second major recommendation in the brief was that farm workers be exempt from deduction of tax at the source, and that they be required to report their own income. Farmers who fulfilled the regulations to deduct the tax from the wages of their help, often found themselves without the help, or found themselves having to pay the tax out of their own pockets rather than lose their help. It was mentioned that in the United States the tax is not deducted at the source from farm workers.

The third major recommendation was for the establishment of a "Basic Herd" plan to overcome the difficulties encountered in assessing Income Tax on returns from herd reduction or dispersal sales. At present, all proceeds from such sales were considered income, irrespective of the capital invested in the breeding herd. This had created hardship in some cases, and while Income Tax officials had endeavoured to meet the situation by giving their own interpretations, there was a wide variation in these interpretations and much uncertainty existed as a result.

Where There's A Will

The natural sciences have shown how the fertility of the soil can be increased; how new and more productive strains of crops and live stock can be bred and how diseases and insect pests that constantly menace the food crops can be combated. Industrial science has developed new tools and machines, new means of storing, processing, and transporting of foods. The Science of nutrition has taught

what foods the human body needs for maximum health and efficiency. All that is needed to make this world a world of peace and plenty is the will to do it and the determination to work out a way. The establishment of FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), of the United Nations shows that there is a will. The task of the FAO is to help find that way.



Pigs Pay Premium on Speed

A pig is not very smart, but there is one lesson he can teach you. The kind of speed that counts in a pig is not how fast he can run but how much pork he can produce in 180 days. The faster he gains, the greater the returns he gives you for feed and care.

When you are a farmer, the secret of your success will not be just how fast you hustle and how hard you work. It will rather be the amount that you produce in 180 days, or whatever is the length of your farming season. It will depend on how much your work is made effective by agricultural training,

by good management and good machinery.

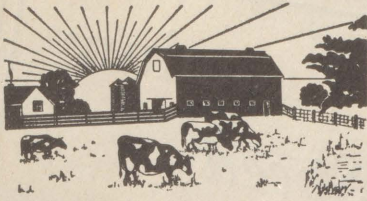
The Canadian system of free schools offers you all that you are willing to learn about the natural sciences which are the foundation of modern farming. The Canadian system of free opportunity and free competition offers you the world's finest and fastest farm machines. With full freedom to choose his methods and his equipment, the Canadian farmer produces more and earns more than any other farmer on earth.

To enjoy these freedoms is your heritage. To preserve and strengthen them will be your responsibility.



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AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

"Dehabilitation" Program for Cattle Lice

by F. O. Morrison

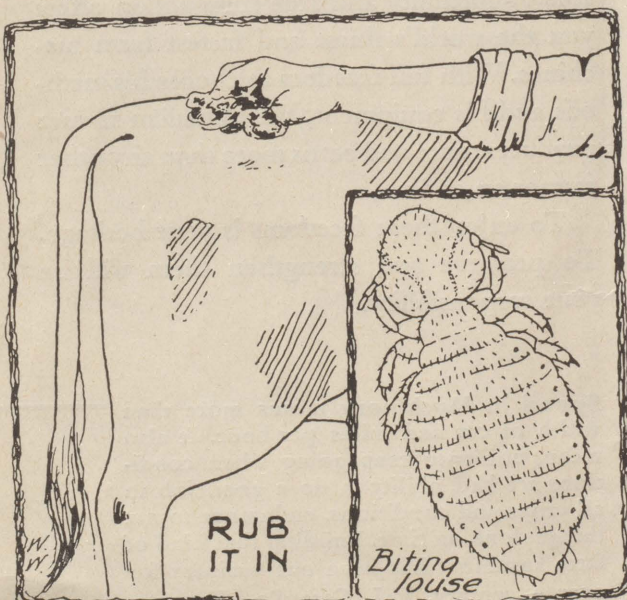
To say that cattle "get" lice about this time of year is not entirely accurate. When the animals were stabled in the fall a few of them carried an odd louse here and there, but these pests were much too scarce to bother the animals or to be noticed by the stockman. Lice on healthy animals outdoors especially in the summertime, live a very precarious existence. The naturally oily skin of the animal, the short hair, the activity and probably more than anything else the high skin and hair temperatures kill most of the lice and discourage egg laying. However, each female that survives these difficulties and is carried into the stable is capable of laying about 30 eggs or one every 35 hours of her normal life. The eggs are glued onto the hairs of the animal. From them hatch the young lice which begin feeding at once and in two or three weeks are themselves ready to mate and lay eggs. Thus, given the protection of long winter hair, shade from the direct sunlight resulting in lower skin and hair temperature, crowded conditions and little activity on the part of the stock, and in some instances dry skin conditions from less succulent foods or poorly balanced rations; one female louse can, in four short months, give rise to progeny numbering anywhere from six to sixty thousand.

Small wonder then, that as winter draws on, from five to ten percent or more of the stabled stock may show what

look at first like dirty patches (hard to detect on dark animals) on the insides of the flanks, escutcheon, base of the tail, lower side of the neck, or other areas of wrinkled skin. Closer examination reveals these patches to be masses of the *short nosed cattle louse*, a grey or blue-grey sucking louse, one-tenth to one-eighth of an inch long. Discomfort and loss of blood to these hungry parasites causes restlessness, a falling off of the milk supply, loss of weight or even general unthriftiness.

The animals infested with sucking lice or other animals may rub off patches of hair especially from the rump, back or withers. Small reddish lice about one-thirteenth of an inch long will be found crawling actively over the skin and hair in these regions. If these *little red biting lice* are very numerous, their feeding and the animal's rubbing will often cause a scruffy or even scabby condition suggestive of a skin disease. The little red louse does not suck blood but chews the scales and skin, causing itchiness and irritation. This louse along with its larger short-nosed brother is responsible for most infestations in this province.

Treatments for cattle lice are of two types, wet applications, and dry applications. The former are the more efficient and in many countries form a routine fall treatment when stock are brought in from the pasture. Where fall treatment is regularly practised on a large scale, vats are built and the animals are dipped in the chemical solutions. Dipping may, however, be replaced by spraying or simply washing the animals by hand with cloths or soft brushes. In areas such as Quebec, Ontario and some of the Eastern United States, where treatment is delayed until the lice are observed, the weather usually becomes too cold for dipping. Local wet washing of the infested areas may then be resorted to and is probably the more efficient control method. But even with local applications care must be taken to prevent chilling in cool or damp barns. For this reason most breeders prefer the less efficient dry dust treatments. Such dusts may be applied with shaker cans and rubbed well into the hair by hand using three to four ounces per animal. Do not merely treat the topline but dust the whole animal paying especial attention to the head, neck, dewlap, brisket, udder, flanks, insides of legs, escutcheon, tail-head, and topline. It is very difficult to get a good distribution of any dust in the hairy coat of an animal and 100% control is seldom achieved even with re-



peated treatments. Where feasible, clipping the infested areas prior to dusting is very helpful.

The following formulae are recommended for the type of application indicated:

Wet Applications

1. **Rotenone (Derris) Washes.** Preparations containing rotenone have proved the simplest and most effective to use in the past. They kill both types of lice but do not affect the eggs so that a repeat treatment after 12 to 15 days is required to kill those lice which hatch after the first application. Derris, the commonest available insecticide containing rotenone, could not be purchased for louse control during the war but it is now back on the market though sometimes in short supply. Prepared mixtures may be purchased or the following formula mixed dry, either by the supply house or by the farmer himself.

- 1 lb. Derris (containing 5% rotenone)
10 lbs. wettable sulfur (fine enough to pass
a 325 mesh screen)

The above amount is added to 100 gallons of water before using.

2. **DDT Washes.** Wettable powders of the new insecticide DDT should soon be available. Though it is known to be highly toxic to most species of lice, and has been widely used for human lice, there is little if any experimental work as yet to guide us as to the best dosages for cattle lice. Washes of 2% DDT (4 pounds of a wettable powder containing 50% DDT per 100 gallons) have been successfully used as a spray to control wood ticks and sheep "ticks" on sheep and should prove useful here. The long lasting residual effects of the deposit left on the hair should make retreatment unnecessary. Wettable DDT powders and possibly water miscible emulsions will in no way injure the animal when applied externally, but any possibility of the animal eating any quantity of the deposit left on the hair should be guarded against, as DDT is toxic when taken internally. *Oil solutions such as are sold for barn sprays must not be used for lice as they are absorbed by the skin and injure the animal.* Close relatives of DDT such as DDD (Rothane) are, or will be, available also, and may prove effective, but as yet no data on the dosages or toxicities of these preparations are available.

3. **Kerosene Emulsion.** This material is cheap and efficient but great care must be taken in its preparation and use to see that all the kerosene is emulsified. Any free kerosene visible floating on the top when stirring ceases may seriously burn the animal's skin.

Soft soap 1 quart Hard soap 1/4 lb.
Kerosene 1 pint Water (soft) 2 quarts

Shave the hard soap finely and mix with the soft soap in the two quarts of hot water until all is dissolved. Add the kerosene and stir or shake until a creamy emulsion forms. Add to one gallon of water and stir thoroughly before using.

4. **Proprietary Phenol-soap, Cresol or Coal-tar Dips.** These should be used strictly according to the maker's directions. Their effectiveness varies with the product and

(Continued on page 14)



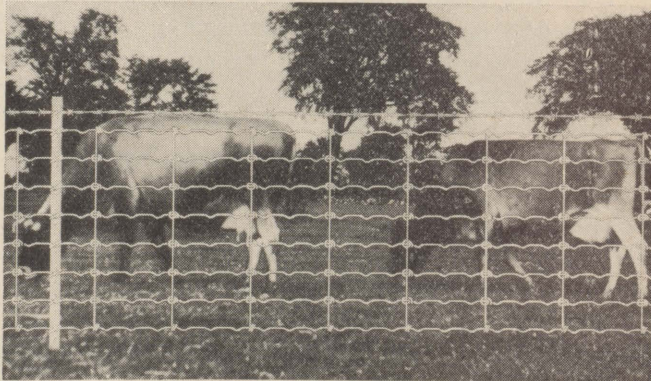
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Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

What is meant by pullets "going light"?

In this instance reference is usually made to those individuals which are actually sick and are going out of general physical condition. Usually they appear dull and dark in face, the skin of comb and face is dry, dry plumage is noted, and, when handled, the birds are poor in flesh and weak in body. Remove such birds immediately. Either kill and destroy the carcasses immediately or have a post-mortem made by a veterinarian to ascertain the cause of the loss.

How can the body weight in the laying pullet be maintained during heavy egg production?

Heavy laying pullets are apt to lose body weight and, if allowed to go down in condition too much, laying may cease and a partial body moult commence. It is therefore urgent that attention be given body condition periodically by examining the birds when on the roost or when being trapped at laying time. It is necessary to increase grain consumption if weight is being lost. Another practice is to feed a dry fattening mash by adding a small quantity to the laying mash and placing it on the surface of the mash in the hopper. Give only what appears to be taken immediately. A moist mash may be fed by the trough method or by adding the necessary water or liquid milk to the surface of the dry mash in the hopper. Use only sufficient liquid to moisten the amount of mash consumed to avoid waste and soiling the hoppers with wet feed.

Do frozen combs cause a lack of breeding by males so affected?

The combs and wattles of the Leghorn males, as well as of the heavier breeds, occasionally become frosted to the extent that parts are lost. If the birds come through there should be no effect on their breeding results. However, often valuable large-combed birds are lost through the effects of freezing. The wattles get wet when the bird is drinking water and become frosted later. Apparently, great pain is experienced in such cases. Many poultrymen, especially those having Leghorn stock, dub the combs and wattles, removing them close to the head, thus avoiding any possibility of frosting.

Does egg shell texture influence hatchability in eggs?

Egg shell texture or thickness is an indication of the calcium content of the shell. As the shell is a source of calcium for the developing embryo, it is important that the breeding ration fed have sufficient calcium carbonate to ensure strong egg shells. Weak shell texture will also result in breakage of eggs in shipment, as well as in incubator trays. Thin shelled eggs or those with abnormally formed shells should not be set.

What is the general damage done by rats in the poultry house?

A determined effort should be made to keep rats out of poultry houses. The average rat may consume as much as 40 pounds of grain per year. Much damage to houses, grain bags and to young chickens is caused by the presence of rats. The average female rat may breed at 3 months of age and produce 5 or 6 litters of 4 to 6 young in each litter per year. The fall season is the best time to make a special effort to avoid rats entering the buildings.

Close all openings in walls or floors and arrange fine wire netting over partitions or at walls to avoid the rats getting into the walls or ceiling lofts. Rat poisons can be used, but be sure to protect them from poultry and other stock, such as cats and dogs. Cats will hunt rats and mice and should be kept in granaries and work buildings at all times. Traps or poison may also be set in enclosed boxes with two entrances for rats. Feed may be placed in the box to encourage the rats to enter. The box should have divisions to make two or three alleyways. If poison is set in such boxes within pens, do not use pieces of bread or such material for poison setting, as it may be carried out of the box by the rats. Use ground feed.

Do environmental conditions within the brooder room influence feather development?

Room and brooder temperatures, as well as room humidity, influence feather development and condition. Overcrowding may also be a factor affecting general environment. Correct temperature for the age of the chick is very important. Usually, the recommendation is to reduce the temperature by 5 degrees per week, or approximately one degree per day for the first twenty days, or, in other words, where starting with 90° - 95°F. in the brooder area the brooder temperature at 21 days should be 70° - 75°F., the same as the general room temperature.

Proper room humidity, or moisture in the air, is also very important in order to have normal feather development and condition. A room humidity of approximately 70 per cent is considered best during the first 21 days, after which it may be dropped to 50 per cent. Room air which is carrying the correct amount of humidity is also more comfortable and slight changes in temperature will not be noticed by the chicks to the extent as where the air is dry.

Beef Producers Organize

The Council of Canadian Beef Producers, Eastern Section, was organized at a meeting held in Toronto on December 10, 1945. The Western Section having already

been organized, it is only a matter of time until "The Council of Canadian Beef Producers" will come into being. This is one more link in the chain of farm organizations across Canada and speaks well for the determination of farmers to build a constructive policy which will facilitate the development of our agricultural resources. When this new council assumes office, the beef producers of Canada will have an official medium through which they may underwrite improvement programmes in the country, stimulate further research work in our universities and Government institutions and at the same time be in a position to advise the Government with respect to legislation affecting the industry.

The meeting was well attended but unfortunately had no representation from the Maritime Provinces. There was a good representation from the various breeds and producer organizations in Ontario and Quebec as well as representatives from the Federal and Ontario Governments. Mr. Ken Coppock, secretary of the Western Section was present from Alberta to present the Western viewpoint.

In these times when criticism is so commonplace, it was pleasing to note that the beef producers had no chip on their shoulder and no new demands to make up to the Government. The general tone of the meeting was that much could be done through organized effort, to stimulate and improve the quantity and quality of the product. It was also felt that there was a need for a better understanding between the producer, the processor or packer, the retailer and the consumer. In addition it was observed that through organization and publicity competitive products had made great strides and were continuing to expand. If the beef industry is to maintain its proper position, something should be done to bring it before the public in a more favorable light.

One of the problems facing such an organization is the question of finance. Plans for this will be developed by the



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This is No. 7 of a series of advertisements on Forestry Conservation.

Canadian Council. It is interesting to note in this connection that in Western Canada, where beef producers have already shown a very keen interest, an appeal to producers for funds has been very favorably received and has resulted in sufficient returns to establish a strong organization. Contributions have varied in amount, from 50c to \$250 and have been based on a per head basis of cattle sold to the markets.

In Quebec the advantages of such an

organization are well-known. Great strides in production and quality have been made during recent years not only because of favorable market conditions but also because of the organization setup. Now that a Canadian Council is to be established, farmers, by having a medium through which to make appeals, will feel more encouraged in developing plans for improving their efficiency and in many instances enlarging their undertakings.

Dollars Down the Drain

by W. A. DeLong

It is, unfortunately, quite safe to say that many thousands of dollars will leak through the stable floors and be washed away from the cone-shaped manure piles behind the barns of Quebec this winter. Complaints regarding the scarcity of bedding for the stock are common. That means that more than the usual heavy loss of liquid manure will take place. This loss is more serious than many realize. *Pound for pound the liquid manure from the dairy cow contains about three times as much nitrogen and almost fourteen times as much potash as does the solid manure.* Cows produce nearly three times as much solid as liquid manure yet the liquid manure contains more than half of the nitrogen and nearly three-quarters of the potash excreted. Further, all the nitrogen and the potash in the urine is readily available for plant growth. At present prices the nitrogen and the potash in the urine produced by twenty dairy cows is worth about a dollar per day.

Straw may be scarce and hard to get. The present activity of saw mills and of wood-working plants, however, provides other sources of bedding in sawdust and shavings. Many farmers look with some suspicion on the use of these materials. Recent experimental work has shown, however, that the bad results sometimes obtained may be largely, if not entirely, prevented by keeping the

nitrogen content of the sawdust-manure mixture at a high level. A little care will ensure that the proportion of nitrogen to sawdust is satisfactory. In the first place the sawdust, shavings, or other litter, should be dry when used. This enables the largest possible amount of liquid manure high in nitrogen to be soaked up by the litter. In this connection it is worth noting that recent experiments have shown that dry, fine pine sawdust will take up about twice as much liquid manure as will chopped straw. A ton of sawdust will hold about four dollars worth of urine. Pine shavings, coarse sawdust from pine and chopped straw take up about the same amounts of urine. Long straw is a less efficient absorbent for liquid manure than any of those already mentioned. The second important point is to prevent the loss of nitrogen from the urine-saturated litter. To do this the manure pile must be kept with a flat surface and be well-packed down at all times. If this is done there will be but little washing out of the liquid manure from the pile and the manure will not dry out much. Drying of the manure means loss of nitrogen.

To sum up, two rules which, if followed, will keep a lot of dollars out of the drains are; use dry litter in the right amount to absorb all the liquid manure and keep the manure pile levelled off and well packed down.

Layer-cakes and Soils

by W. A. DeLong

In the undisturbed condition soils are made up of layers something like a layer-cake. Changes in colour usually mark the different layers. These colour changes may be small and gradual or relatively large and abrupt, but they are always to be seen on careful examination. In general, the poorer the natural fertility of the soil, the more distinct this layering is.

The layer-cake make-up of soils may be seen when digging a ditch or a post-hole, or when driving along the road past raw cuts made by road-building machinery. It is best seen in wooded areas or in unplowed areas in pastures, along fences, or at the roadside, where the natural condition of the soil has not been much disturbed. Plowing often mixes the soil so much that the number and kind of layers originally present can no longer be determined. Most of us have seen this layering in soils. Unfortunately, most of us have not paid nearly as much attention to it as we have to layer-cakes — in pre-war days. Nevertheless, soil layering is something well worthy of our attention.

In one type of soil often seen in Quebec and in the Maritime provinces the layer-cake make-up of the soil is very striking. The top layer is brown to very dark brown, the one beneath it is grayish to white in colour, and the one below that is reddish-brown. Often such a soil is easily

recognizable when first plowed. At the first plowing of an old pasture or of a former wood-lot on layer-cake soil the upturned furrows often show a striking array of colours browns and grays. This is because the bottom of the plow slice cuts through different layers at different times, now the brown, then the gray or the red-brown. Our Russian allies have given this kind of soil a name. They call it podzol, which means "ashes underneath". Surely this is an appropriate name, but, if it seems hard to remember, we can continue to call it layer-cake soil. This particular kind of soil is common in the sandy areas of south-western Quebec. It is very common south of the St. Lawrence river and east of a line running from the northern end of Lake Champlain towards Quebec city. It is by far the most common kind of soil in the Maritime provinces. A lot of it is being farmed.

In the natural or unimproved condition this layer-cake soil has certain characteristics of great importance to the farmer. In the unimproved state we can be sure of certain things about it without having any soil tests made. In the first place, it is always more or less acid or sour. Liming such a soil will improve the catch of clover and will help to prevent the hay crop from rapidly running-out. Secondly, it is always phosphate-hungry and often needs potash as

well. On such a soil, superphosphate, or a mixed fertilizer containing both phosphate and potash, may be expected to give better grain yields and to give good results in terms of yields and persistence of hay and pasture crops. A number of other things are known generally to be true of these layer-cake soils. Perhaps, however, enough has been said to show that a little time spent looking at the soil, possibly with the aid of a shovel, may bring dividends that will help to put the layer-cake back on the table — when it is once more possible to buy the sugar and the chocolate to make it.

New Live Stock Council for Nova Scotia

The Hon. A. W. Mackenzie, Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, Halifax, N.S., announces another forward step in live stock circles; namely, the formation of the Nova Scotia Live Stock Council. An organization meeting held at the N.S.A.C., Truro, on December 18 was attended by 15 breeders representing the different breeds of live stock as follows: Ayrshire Breeders' Club, C. P. Blanchard and W. R. Retson, Truro; N.S. Guernsey Breeders Association, C. A. Douglas, Falmouth and L. R. Rose, Oakfield; Hereford Breeders' Club, C. C. Barteaux, Bridgetown and W. G. Oulton, Windsor; N.S. section Holstein-Friesian Association, C. B. Lusby, Amherst; N.S. Jersey Cattle Club, J. Arthur Malcolm, Tatamagouche, and D. W. Adamson, Scotsburn; N.S. Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Weldon S. Dickie, Middle Stewiacke, and Robert A. Marshall, Clarence; N.S. Sheep Breeders', H. R. Brown, Pugwash and John Marple, Margaree Harbor; N.S. Swine Breeders', H. T. Morris, Port Williams and Claude Thompson, Oxford.

It was understood that this new council, which will probably be affiliated with the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, should embrace the whole cattle, sheep and swine industry and not limit its activities to pure bred herds and flocks. It was further agreed that: (a) Plans be designed to develop breeds on a community basis and thereby establish certain breeds in certain areas; (b) Plans be broad enough to encourage not only the established breeders and the smaller breeders in the building-up stage, but also the breeders of grade stock who make up the mass of producers of meat and dairy animals. And (c) any grants of money that may be received from the Department of Agriculture and Marketing to be used for promotional purposes to assist the respective groups and not applied to the purchase of land and buildings.

The Cover Picture

The logging scene used on the cover this month was taken last winter on Mr. R. C. Schon's farm at St. Augustin, county of Two Mountains. Photo by Mr. Schon.

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Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Meet

The 82nd consecutive annual convention of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association met on December 12 and 13 at Kentville. This first peacetime get-together of fruit growers for more than six years was marked by exceptionally good attendance and keen, discriminating interest in the many reports, policy resolutions and technical papers presented during the two-day session.

Optimistic After Worst Year in History

President W. B. Burgess, Woodville, in his opening address, sounded an optimistic note, in spite of the fact that 1945 was one of the poorest crop years in the history of the industry. He pointed out, however, that the industry must be "on its toes" with a modern, flexible policy, ready to take quick advantage of new market outlets, as well as improved methods of production.

The Secretary, Major R. D. Sutton, Port Williams, presented the Directors' Report, giving a review of the year's activities. Congratulations and a welcome were extended to the recently appointed Minister and Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Col. A. W. MacKenzie and F. W. Walsh, respectively. Both these men have a long record of agricultural service in the Province.

1945 Crop Light, Quality Down

Manager R. J. Leslie, of the Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board, presented an interim office report of the season's activities. In the most depressing report of the Nova Scotia apple crop ever presented, Mr. Leslie showed a total yield of only 340,000 barrels. These were not of high grade this season, due to frost russetting and extensive apple scab infection.

Nearly 50 per cent were sold to processing plants. Ninety-one cars of fresh fruit were marketed in Montreal, with a total of 66,089 barrels going to all Quebec centres. Maritime centres were supplied as long as the fruit was available, and slightly more than 25,000 barrels were shipped to the United Kingdom. In general prices were good.

Soils, Markets and Nutrition Featured

At the afternoon session on December 12, papers were presented by Dr. George R. Smith, Provincial Chemist, Truro, N.S., and Superintendent A. Kelsall, Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S. Dr. Smith's discussion of the early geological build-up of Annapolis Valley soils and the influence of the structure and history on crop production as influenced by certain nutritional deficiencies in the soils, was of wide interest to the growers, and this interest was continued by the presentation of Mr. Kelsall's paper on several factors that played an important part in the nutritional requirements of Annapolis Valley orchards.

The influence of soil particle size on nutrition and water-holding capacity was graphically illustrated by Dr. J. H. Gourley, Chairman, Department of Horticulture, Ohio State University in his paper on orchard mulches.

From many years' experience with organic matter in orchard soils in Ohio, Dr. Gourley unhesitatingly recommended hauling mulch onto orchard soils, and discussed the relative value of several mulching materials.

The evening session on Dec. 12, was devoted to a discussion on apple marketing and packing problems. It was pointed out that while the apple barrel might still be of definite value for overseas shipment of certain varieties, nevertheless recognition should be given to the increasing consumer demand for smaller "consumer unit" type packages. An interesting outcome of the discussion was the strong evidence of general support for continuance of the present system of marketing apples under a central co-operative marketing agency. Growers were almost unanimously in favor of legislation permitting the Marketing Board full powers under peacetime conditions.

A large audience heard several papers on the morning of December 13, the following subjects being discussed:

1. Insect Outlook for 1946, by M. E. Neary, Acting Provincial Entomologist, Truro, N.S.
2. The Difference between Normal Russetting and that Produced by Spray, by Dr. H. Bell, Department of Biology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.
3. Nutrition of Fruit Trees, by Dr. J. H. Gourley, Columbus, Ohio.
4. Frameworking of Fruit Trees, by Dr. R. J. Hilton, Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S.
5. Factors Affecting Fruit Set in 1945, by J. F. Hockey, Pathologist-in-Charge, Plant Pathology Laboratory, Kentville, N.S.

The most extensive paper on this list was that given by Dr. Gourley, and its enthusiastic reception testified to its interest to the growers. It is generally agreed throughout the Annapolis Valley that a more thorough knowledge of orchard nutrition is of particularly vital concern at the



A typical scene in the Annapolis Valley

present time, especially in its relation to the keeping quality of apples. The question of balancing plant foods so as to minimize the amount of nutrient "fixation" in the soil is also one that is engaging the close attention of researcher and grower alike.

Fellow Members Honoured

A feature of the banquet on the evening of December 13 in the Cornwallis Inn ballroom, was the presentation of honorary membership certificates to two prominent members. These were Mr. Frank Foster, fruit farmer of Kingston, N.S., and Senator John A. McDonald, who recently resigned as Nova Scotia's popular Minister of Agriculture. Reins of office were turned over to the newly-elected President, R. J. Melvin, Melvern Square, N.S., by the retiring President, W. B. Burgess.

Tractors To Be Built In Canada

In the past Canada has depended for tractors on imports from the United States, but the Cockshutt Plow Company recently announced that it will soon commence the manufacture of tractors at its plant at Brantford.

The first unit will be a 2-3 plow size in two types with all the latest improvements in design and manufacture. The development of the tractor was undertaken some years ago and for the past year or so the tractor has been given exhaustive field and brake tests with satisfactory results.

The company also announces the addition to their line of 7' and 9' self propelled combines, of the same type as the larger machines which gave good service in Canada and the United States during the 1945 harvest.

Famous Pietje B Bought for \$21,000 Dies Suddenly

Montvic Bonheur Pietje B. is dead. "Finis" was written to the career of this famed Holstein cow who had been big news in the livestock world for several years, when she was struck down in her prime by "hardware disease," reportedly a piece of wire that she had somehow swallowed.

Three times "Pietje B." had sold for record-breaking prices; she had been a star of the showing, and a near-champion producer. Bred at Mount Victoria Farms, Hudson Heights, she was Reserve All-American three-year-old in 1940 and All-American four-year-old and a member of the All-American Get of Montvic Pathfinder in 1941.

Then in 1942, she topped the sensational Mount Victoria dispersal at \$6,500, at the time a Canadian record price, going to M. D. Buth and Sons, Comstock Park, Mich. Buths resold her for \$20,000 at the Royal Brentwood Sale at Columbus, Ohio, in 1944 to Glenn L. Bancroft, Flint, Mich., from whom she was purchased at the recent Bancroft dispersal by Hays, Limited, Calgary, for \$21,000. Both the \$20,000 and \$21,000 figures are the highest paid for a Holstein female on the Continent since 1920.

"Pietje B." was not only an "eye-filler" but a "pail-filler" too. In 1940, she made a junior two-year-old record in the 305-day division on three-times-a-day milking of 565 lbs. fat from 12,873 lbs. milk, the second highest record in its class in Canada to that time. Then in 1941 she came back with a junior three-year-old, 3X, record in 305 days of 692 lbs. fat from 14,994 lbs. milk, this production also standing second in its class in Canada up to that time. When tested by M. D. Buth and Sons, she made a 365-day record at five years of 964.2 lbs. fat from 19,170 lbs. milk, also on 3x. Her test of 5.00 percent. butterfat on this last record made her one of the few Holsteins to reach the 5.00 mark.

Waterville Firm Is Sole Producer Of Scythe Handles in the Empire

The little town of Waterville, Que., boasts a long-established, thriving business which the average city dweller may find a trifle bizarre. It has the only snath factory in the British Empire.

The company is known as the Dominion Snath Company Limited, and its president is H. S. Ball, grand nephew of its founder. Some people say he got the twinkle in his eye from answering the perennial questions, "Why on earth do you make snaths? There can't be any demand for them nowadays."

"As long as I can remember, people have told me that mowing machines have replaced snaths," he answers. "But I am not old enough to remember exactly when the event took place, so I go on making them anyway."

Incidentally, he also goes on selling them, in Canada and all parts of the British Empire, and he expects to turn out about 120,000 in the next 12 months.

His father, he added, used to answer the question in much the same manner — yes, he also was constantly being told his business would fold up any day. "Yet I make more snaths than father ever did," said Mr. Ball.

There is no real mystery about the scythe's continuing popularity. According to Mr. Ball the C.N.R. and C.P.R. alone require about 500 dozens a year. Scythes are still the best instruments for clearing weeds and grass from roadsides, rough ground and fence corners, and hundreds of dozens go to municipalities. The bulk of the output, however, is still taken by farmers, who know the virtues and limitations of all their implements and who reserve a permanent spot in their toolsheds for the scythe.

Many orders for snaths piled up during the war, owing to restrictions on shipping, and the difficulties in obtaining malleable iron. The plant therefore faces a busy period. For all that, no great expansion is expected in the snath business, and few new twists in the product are foreseen.

A short time ago Mr. Ball attended a grand convention of all the snath manufacturers of North America — all five of them. It is unlikely that the number will be either increased or diminished fifty years hence.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

Report on Taxation of Co-operatives

The report of the Royal Commission on Co-operatives was regarded as generally satisfactory by members of the Co-operative Congress which met in Winnipeg last month.

"There is nothing in the recommendations which, if implemented, will interfere with sound co-operative devel-

opment in Canada", said one prominent Co-operative leader.

The following comment on the report was written by Andrew Hebb in the Rural Co-operator. It deals with the particular recommendations that caused discussion.

Little Red Hen

All parties seemed happy about the report of the royal commission on co-operatives — both the co-op haters and the co-operators. The "antis" read with pleasure that federal taxation legislation should be amended to "provide for the taxation of co-operative associations and organizations on the same basis as other persons," and the "pros" read with joy the rest of the sentence, "in accordance with the recommendations which follow."

The co-op "pros" read approvingly the first recommendation, namely, that co-ops and other business organizations should be allowed to consider as an expense, patronage savings, excess charges refunds, discounts and other rebates paid in accordance with volume of business from customer or member. The "antis", if they read that far, consoled themselves with the proviso that such patronage payments "shall be at the same rate to all customers with respect to the same type or class of commodities."

There are also recommendations, which if accepted by the minister of finance will enable the co-operative to credit patronage savings to the member, without making payment to him, and still have these earnings deductible from income for taxation purposes. Truly, there was much to make the co-operator happy, but there was a complication in the proviso that co-operatives in paying patronage dividends must treat members and non-members alike. This meant that a co-operative must not sell to a non-member or must obtain his name and address and pay him a share of any patronage earnings or that the co-operative must operate a two-price system. Some of the British consumer co-operatives, governed by a similar regulation, sell to members at a higher price than to non-members. The theory is that they sell to the non-member at cost, that is, pay the patronage earnings to non-members as they buy. The Canadian recommendations might or might not permit such a practice. The treat-all-alike recommendation is no inducement to the outsider to join the co-op, nor much of an incentive to the member to stay in, but it should be an effective urge to the co-op and its members to bring outsiders in, to turn customers into members.

As the "antis" began to look more closely at this recommendation "for the taxation of co-operative associations and organizations on the same basis as other persons," they began to have their doubts. Income Tax Payers Association, the Winnipeg organization which stirred up the whole issue, wrote to members of parliament condemning the report.

One of the commissioners felt that the recommendations of the commission fell "far short of removing the present inequality of taxation as between co-operatives and companies" and recommended that the corporation income tax be reduced from 40 to 30 percent and that shareholders paying income tax in Canada be allowed a credit of 50 percent of the tax paid by the company in paying tax on their dividends.

If indeed the co-operatives have come out on top in the commission report, it is because they are doing a necessary and useful job and because they are non-profit organizations and lack profits to be taxed. If the commission has done them considerable justice, it has also done them injustice. The earnings of a co-operative should not go to non-members. These savings are effected not by the act of patronage but by the act of ownership and operation, and the savings should go to the members who own and operate. The commission has been confused by the fact that the co-operative distributes the savings among those owners and operators — those who have taken responsibility for the business — not according to the amount of their holdings, but according to the amount of their patronage. The members share in the responsibility of operation and in return receive goods at cost. To recommend that a co-operative should divide its earnings among members and non-members alike is to destroy the community of membership and responsibility and reward which constitutes a co-operative. It is to turn the "each for all and all for each" philosophy into "some for all and some for self." The members of the royal commission need to read again the story of "The Little Red Hen."

Market Comments

Firm prices for live stock marked the close of the year. This was particularly noticeable in the case of hogs. This is by no means a seasonal trend and reflected no doubt the lighter offerings that have been recorded during 1945 as compared with the previous year.

Goal for 1946..

Objectives for 1946 are not greatly different from those set forth for 1945. The same acreage of wheat is advised. A slightly lower area for oats and a slight increase in area in barley is requested. A small increase in hog and veal marketing — and the maintenance of cattle marketing — is advised. A very moderate increase in area planted to potatoes is recommended.

Value of Field Crops 1945

The first estimate of the value of field crops has been issued. The value of the 1945 field crops is some \$220 million below that of the previous year. This is chiefly a reflection of lower yields rather than any great change in unit prices. The grain growing provinces recorded the major portion of this reduction though some of the other provinces were down slightly. Some provinces recorded a greater value for field crops than in 1944. These provinces were Ontario, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. All the other provinces record a decrease. The decrease for the province of Quebec was very slight—from \$164,983,000

to 161,776,000—a decline of less than 2 per cent.

Trend of Prices

	1944 Dec. \$	1945 Nov. \$	1945 Dec. \$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	12.08	11.50	11.55
Cows, good, per cwt.	8.45	8.40	9.10
Cows, common, per cwt.	6.40	6.95	7.15
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	4.90	5.40	5.80
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	14.36	14.50	15.00
Veal, common, per cwt.	11.18	11.40	11.29
Lambs, good, per cwt.	13.00	14.13	13.90
Lambs, common, per cwt.	6.40	11.18	10.20
Bacon Hogs, B1 dressed, per cwt.	17.50	17.75	17.95
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.35	0.36	0.36
Cheese, per lb.	0.21	0.22	0.22
Eggs, Grade A, large, per dozen	0.37	0.50	0.40
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.25	0.27½	0.28
Chickens, dressed, milk-fed A, per lb.	0.34	0.34½	0.35
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, B.C. McIntosh, per box	3.25-3.50	3.62	3.85
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1 per 75 lb. bag	1.25-1.50	1.80	1.85
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00

Co-operative Union Elects Officers

At the Congress of the Co-operative Union held in Winnipeg last month the following officers were elected:

W. C. Good was promoted to honorary president, after 24 years as president of the association; Ralph Staples, Toronto, was elected president; L. J. Bright, Bulyea, Sask., vice-president; A. B. MacDonald, general secretary as well as Canadian organizer; T. Ainslie Kerr, assistant secretary; Geo. Keen of Brantford, who had served as secretary since the inception of the Canadian movement, was

relieved of his office as secretary due to ill health, but retained as editor of the Canadian Co-operator.

The national board of directors includes: L. A. Currie, Cloverdale, B.C.; J. Russell Love, Edmonton, Alberta; McDermid Rankin, Regina, Saskatchewan; George McConnell, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Ralph Staples, Cavan, Ontario; Francis Delehanty, Moncton, N.B.; Rev. J. D. MacNeil, North Rustico, P.E.I. A Nova Scotia representative on this board has yet to be named.

Says Farmer Has Stake In Wages

"Farmers cannot be isolationists," stated A. B. MacDonald, national organizer for the Co-operative Union of Canada, at the Canadian Co-operative Congress in Winnipeg on Nov. 26.

"They cannot create for themselves a self-contained Utopia without any reliance upon their city brethren," said Mr. MacDonald. "It is just not sensible to say any longer that the farmer does not need urban support . . . Research studies by U.S.A. Land Grant colleges on post-war policies show that the farmer buys only 20 percent of the goods produced in cities while the city worker purchases 75 percent of the product raised on farms.

"To put this in plain language, the working man's dinner plate is the farmer's market. The farmer therefore has an interest in seeing that labor has fair wages so that



Left to right — Ralph Staples of Cavan, Ont., newly elected president of the Co-operative Union of Canada; W. C. Good of Brantford, Ont., Honorary president, and L. S. Bright of Bulyea, Sask., vice-president, at the Winnipeg meeting.

a maximum amount can be spent on foods. The farmer also has a great interest in the co-operative organization of city workers if he wishes to obtain a fair share of the money which the urban consumer pays for his foods."

According to Mr. MacDonald, the city working man also is in need of rural support. Labor is "fighting with one hand tied behind its back." Said Mr. MacDonald: "The important factor in the laborer's standard of living is the quantity and quality of the goods which his dollars can procure. All his strikes, all his rallies, all his efforts in the direction of higher wages are in vain if he inevitably finds that his dollars procure less instead of more goods, and poorer instead of better quality. There is only one way for the working man to win this singlehanded and futile battle. He must get another arm into the fight, and that arm is consumer co-operation."

Mr. MacDonald stated that if labor had effective bargaining power through its unions to maintain fair wages and, at the same time, had effective control over prices through co-operative ownership in the manufacture and distribution of consumer goods, then the working man would get the most for his money.

The aim of the working man and of the primary producer was the same, he said, namely, the procuring of a just share in the world's abundance for each individual. "But that beautiful objective will never be reached if labor and agriculture decide to confine their interests to their own backyards," said Mr. MacDonald.

Co-ops in Jamaica

At the end of March 1945, there were 108 People's Co-operative Banks with a membership of over 43,000, and with members' deposits of over £67,000. There were 30 other registered societies, and over 400 Co-operative Groups with over 17,000 members and with assets of over £22,000. This list includes Credit Unions, Co-operative Marketing and Consumer Societies, Co-operative Housing Groups, Savings and Buying Clubs, Cottage Industry Groups, Egg Co-operatives linked in the Jamaica Poultry and Farmers Co-operative, and Tomato Growers Associations.

McArthur Ayrshire in Gold Seal Class

One of the latest cows to attain the hundred thousand pound production or gold seal class of Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association is Cherry Bank Royal Gem bred and owned by P. D. McArthur and Son, Howick. This cow now produced a total of 108,036 lbs. milk, 4,356 lbs. butterfat, 4.03%, in 9 lactations. Classified "Excellent" with a type score of 93 percent, she is one of the 12 daughters of Alta Crest Winter Royal that have attained the "Excellent" class. She was also first and grand champion at the 1939 Ormstown Show; first prize cow in milk at the Royal Winter Fair. In addition, she is the dam of Cherry Bank Royal Ruby and Cherry Bank Royal Gaiety, both classified "Excellent" with a type score of 92 percent each.

CATTLE LICE . . . (Continued from page 5)

somewhat with the species of louse present. Repeated treatments are necessary.

5. Proprietary Arsenical Dips. Arsenical preparations should be used only with the strictest attention to the manufacturer's directions and extreme precautions to protect the animals and the user from possible lethal effects.

Dry Applications

1. Rotenone Dusts. Several suitable rotenone or derris dusts are on the market. They contain 1/2% to 1% rotenone. The same mixture as was described earlier as a rotenone wash; i.e. 1 lb. of derris to 10 lbs. of wettable sulfur, used dry, is as efficient as any of the prepared dusts. Louse eggs are not affected and repeated applications are usually required.

2. DDT Dusts. At the moment a 10% DDT dust appears the most likely one to be adapted for this use, although 4% DDT and in one case 0.5% DDT in dusts have successfully controlled body lice on chickens.

3. Lethanes and Thanite. Commercial thiocyanate products such as Lethane A70, Lethane B71 and Thanite are readily available and may be bought in prepared ready-to-use dusts or as concentrates and mixed to give a content of 5% to 10% of the toxic principle on a sulfur carrier. These materials are rapidly lethal to lice under laboratory conditions. In practical tests to date results have varied considerable but in all cases the louse populations have been greatly reduced.

4. Sodium Fluoride Dusts. Two pounds of sodium fluoride mixed with five pounds of some carrier such as flour is an effective remedy for biting lice but not for sucking lice. In its use great care should be taken to see that the animal does not eat any quantity of the compound.

5. War-time Substitutes. Dusts of one part ground Sabadilla seeds (or Yam-Bean seeds) and ten parts wettable sulfur showed great promise as wartime substitutes for rotenone and may even be placed on the market in time. Dusts containing 1% nicotine (Black Leaf 10 or Black Leaf 155 with sulfur) have given varying results.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Agricultural Experts Meet at Ottawa

Messrs. George Maheux, A. Auger, R. Dionne, R. Ferron and H. Dubord represented the Province of Quebec at the annual Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference at Ottawa early last month. This conference, like its predecessors, reviewed production figures for Canadian agriculture and tried to lay down in broad outlines a programme of crop production for the coming growing season.

In opening the conference, Minister of Agriculture Gardiner stated that he was awaiting the results of the meetings to take them with him to England, where he was going to discuss the British farm programme with their agriculturists with a view to finding out what their needs will be in the future. He pointed out that it is important that we know what foods are most needed and how long the demand is likely to last.

Departments of Agriculture of all the provinces were represented, and officials of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture were out in force. The Dominion Department was represented by its top men headed by the Minister, and, as usual, Dr. A. M. Shaw, chairman of the Agricultural Supplies Board, was in the chair.

The report on grain was the first discussed, and proved to be the most contentious of any. Exception was taken, particularly by western representatives, to the proposal to hold wheat acreage at the same level as last year. Their argument was that we should be producing as much wheat as we possibly could, to avoid any criticism that we were not doing everything in our power to supply wheat for Europe, and suggested taking land out of summerfallow to do it if it could not be done otherwise. Mr. Gardiner countered by pointing out that taking land out of summerfallow would be a dangerous practice, particularly as it appears that the West is entering another drought season. Any increase in wheat acreage would be at the expense of coarse grains, and we need all of them we can grow for livestock feed. It was finally agreed to recommend no increase in wheat, rye or mixed grain acreage, an increase of 9% in barley and a decrease of 1% in oats.

Meat and Livestock

The report on meats showed that total production in Canada in 1945 was 15% below the record output of 1944 and a further minor decline was predicted for 1946. Inspected slaughtering of hogs in 1945 dropped 33% from the record established in 1944, and it was stated by L. B. Pearsall, chairman of the Meat Board, that we will be short some 40 million pounds on our bacon contract with Britain. An increase of 4% in hog production was

accepted, the increases to come from Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario.

The situation in beef cattle is better; slaughtering continued to increase in 1945 and the record kill of 1.7 million head was 26% greater than in 1944. Average dressed weights have declined but are still 37 pounds higher than in pre-war years. The estimated production of dressed beef for 1945 is 825 million pounds, and total production, allowing for non-inspected slaughtering and adjustments for changes in storage stock is estimated at 1.1 billion pounds. It was not considered advisable to try to increase this figure for 1946.

Slaughtering of veal calves is on the increase and further increases are recommended as a step toward reducing the rather high population of cattle on farms. A reduction of 8% in sheep and 9% in wool production was anticipated.

Dairy Products

To meet the demand for dairy products in 1946 an increased production of 2% for Canada as a whole was considered necessary, which would mean a total production of slightly less than 18 billion pounds of milk.

Based on a seven ounce ration, it is expected that supplies of creamery butter for 1946 will have to be 5% higher and all provinces with the exception of Alberta were asked to raise their output. This represents an increase of 15 million pounds. Production on the prairies seems to be on the down trend but Quebec's continues to increase and this province was asked for an increase of 5%. Ontario's estimate was upped 10% and Manitoba, British Columbia and the Maritimes were asked for substantial increases. Delegates were pessimistic about the chances of these increases being achieved; much will depend on the season and the labour situation.

The cheese situation is bright and the current contract was comfortably filled. A reduction of 2% was suggested, for it was felt that although markets will be available for all produced, an increase in butter is more urgently needed.

Eggs and Poultry

Egg production in 1945, at 395 million dozen, was the highest on record. The 1946 contract with Britain is in no danger and recommendations for 1946 are for a slight decrease of some 17 million dozen. Since the British contracts began in 1940 we have shipped them a total of 267 million dozen, either in the shell or dried.

There is some uncertainty about the poultry meat situation though the domestic demand will likely continue high if meat rationing stays in effect. Lacking a clear picture of

requirements, the same production as in 1945 was recommended, 288 million pounds.

Fruits and Vegetables

It is obviously impossible to forecast production of tree fruits with any accuracy after a season such as we had last year. However, an estimated increase of 62.6% for apples was recorded and it is hoped to harvest 12.5 million bushels. Quebec's production was hopefully set at 700,000 bushels as compared with 80,000 in 1945 and figures for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were set at 266.7% and 202.7% of the 1945 crop respectively.

A small increase in potato acreage was recommended and seems likely to be obtained. If yields per acre are the same as in recent years a total planting of 523,600 acres, compared with 507,600 in 1945, will be ample. All the increases are asked for in the Maritimes.

Honey and Maple Products

The honey crop was far short of its 1945 objective, some 10 million pounds in fact, and the demand for honey far exceeds current supply. Increased production was hoped for in every province except New Brunswick. In maple products it was hoped that farmers would produce to the limit of their capacity, even though there may be some difficulty in replacing worn-out equipment.

Sundry

The world shortage of fats and oils was clearly brought out in the discussion of oil seed crops. Linseed oil is needed for our new building programme, for use in shortening to replace lard, and a good market is open in the United States. An increase of 18% in the acreage planted in flax was recommended and this proposal was strongly supported by the Oil Controller; but the general opinion seemed to be that this could be obtained only if the price were adjusted, particularly in the Prairie Province where wheat, oats and barley are more attractive crops than flax.

Canada can use all the sugar available in 1946 and it was recommended that sugar beet production be expanded to the limit of the capacity of the refineries which can now handle the production of 90,000 acres. Quebec hopes to double production and slight increases may be obtainable in Ontario and Manitoba. Alberta again hopes to plant 30,300 acres.

Almost double the production of sunflower seed was asked for and an increase of 12% in the soybean crop was recommended.

The future of the fibre flax industry in Canada depends on the quality of the product and efforts must be made to increase yields per acre and to lower cost of production. It is estimated that demands from the Canadian fibre flax industry, which now has a scutching capacity for 40,000 acres, and the British market demands, will lead to the planting of 25,000 acres of fibre flax in 1946.

The advice given to growers of vegetable and field root seeds was to grow only as much as they had definite contracts for. World sources of supply which dried up

during the war are coming back into the market, and Canadian seed producers must compete with these old-established areas. The only crops excepted from this general advice were garden and canning peas.

Increases in other seed crops were asked for: 133% for alfalfa, 150% for alsike clover, 125% for red clover, but decreases were suggested for sweet clover, brome grass and timothy.

Wind-up

The conference came to a close with a round-up of comments by the leaders of the provincial delegations. All were hopeful that 1946 objectives would be reached, but stressed labour, feed and machinery lack. Nova Scotia was particularly emphatic on the feed question, Deputy Minister Walsh making a strong statement on this question in which he was supported by delegates of other provinces. He claimed that it is still impossible for farmers to get the individual ingredients they need to mix balanced rations for their livestock and that there is a particularly acute shortage of protein supplements. Mixed feeds can be had, at prices considerably higher than the cost of home-mixed feed, but not the basic feed material. In consequence, the provinces do not benefit as much as they might from the Federal freight assistance policy which, nonetheless, they all hoped would continue. Feeds Administrator Davidson said that every effort had been made to see that feed was distributed fairly to all provinces and that the export of protein feeds was not permitted.

Quebec expects to meet its objectives in 1946. The suggestion was made for a general post-war project of land conservation and drainage; it was pointed out also that storage facilities in Quebec are lacking and that some cities are badly in need of new public markets.

Ontario has consistently increased farm production in spite of labour troubles and worn-out machinery. The suggestion was put forward that farmers give some thought to providing cottages as living quarters for their hired men who are married. The calling of a general swine conference soon was also urged.

Manitoba hoped that every effort would be made to keep production at a high level and that overseas markets, particularly for bacon, be not lost. An early decision on flax price was desirable, for on an adjustment in price would depend the size of the crop in 1946.

British Columbia wanted some assurance of assistance for its seed industry for a couple of years, until new outlets could be found, and it was pointed out that an acute unemployment situation was in the making there.

New Brunswick agreed with Nova Scotia that the feed situation was serious and saw little prospect of any increase in potato acreage. It was mentioned that this province now grows one-quarter of all Canada's potatoes.

P.E.I. stated that the freight assistance policy had benefited hog producers in that province; one of their main difficulties had been in connection with transportation particularly as related to moving the potato crop.

Quebec Fertilizer Board Recommendations for 1946

It will be noticed that in some of the formulas recommended below some changes have been made from previous years: this is due to the difficulty likely to be encountered in obtaining certain basic ingredients.

According to present indications, the general formulas

0-14-7, 3-18-0, 2-12-6, 2-16-6, 2-12-10, 4-12-6 and 4-8-10 will all be available. The most popular formulas for tobacco will be 5-8-7 and 2-10-8, but the sale of 3-10-8 has been authorized also, although it is not generally recommended. A 2-8-16 formula will also likely be on the market, and this is recommended for muck soils.

Formula	RECOMMENDED FOR	Quantity per arpent
20% superphosphate (for general use on heavy land and to complement barnyard manure)	Grain on clay soil	200- 500 lbs.
	Silage corn, turnips and beets, with manure	400 "
	First and second year hay land	300 "
	Pastures with a good growth of wild white clover	400- 600 "
0-14- 7	Grain on medium soil where lodging is likely to occur	200- 500 "
	Pastures on medium soil, for fall application	400- 600 "
	Alfalfa on medium soil	200- 300 "
	Grain on light soil well supplied with nitrogen	200- 500 "
	Pastures on light soil, for fall application	400- 600 "
	Alfalfa on light soil	200- 300 "
2-16- 6 or 2-12- 6 or 3-18- 0	Flax, where lodging is likely to occur	300- 500 "
	Grain on medium soil	200- 500 "
	Early sweet corn on heavy soil, with manure	600 "
	Silage corn, turnips and beets in medium and clay soil	375- 500 "
	Pastures on heavy land where wild white clover is not growing	400- 500 "
	Permanent pastures on medium and clay soil	200- 300 "
2-12-10	Potatoes on heavy soil, clover plowed under	650-1000 "
	Table stock turnips on heavy soil	375- 500 "
	Tomatoes on heavy soil	250- 400 "
	Peas and beans, without manure	500- 600 "
	The same as for crops listed for 2-12-6, when grown on medium and clay soil	
	Onions on mineral soil, with manure	500- 800 "
4-12- 6	without manure	800-1200 "
	Flax (general recommendation)	300- 500 "
	Sugar beets on light soil, broadcast	200- 500 "
	in bands	200 "
	if in contact with the seed	125 "
	Beets and carrots	600- 800 "
4- 8-10	Cucumbers for pickling	800-1000 "
	Melons and cucumbers in frames	per 6 x 12 frame 2 to 3 lbs.
	Grain on poor soil, particularly lacking N	200- 500 "
	Permanent pastures on poor soil	400- 600 "
	Old pastures	200- 300 "
	Corn, turnips and beets on poor soil	375- 500 "
2- 8-16	Potatoes on old muck soil	800-1200 "
	Early potatoes, without manure	800-1200 "
	Late potatoes, without manure and no clover plowed under	800-1500 "
	Early cabbage and cauliflower	800-1200 "
	Late cabbage and cauliflower	500 "
	Asparagus	1000 "
2-16- 6	Early sweet corn, without manure	600- 800 "
	Leeks on mineral soil	500- 800 "
	Silage corn, turnips and beets on very poor soil, without manure	400- 700 "
	Flax, on soils lacking organic matter without manure (a special recommendation for the Lower St. Lawrence district)	300- 400 "
	with a light application of rotted manure	250 "
	Strawberries, after harvest	500- 600 "
5- 8- 7 2-10- 8	Raspberries, without manure	500- 600 "
	Crops on muck soil:	
	Carrots, beets, parsnips	500- 800 "
	Onions, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce	800-1200 "
	Leeks, potatoes	800-1500 "
	Celery for immediate sale	800-1200 "
2-10- 8	Celery for storage	1600 lbs. up
	Spinach 30 to 40 lbs. copper sulphate and 700-900 lbs. 2-0-16	
	Sugar beets on medium and clay soils, broadcast	300- 500 "
	in bands	250 "
	if in contact with the seed	150 "
	Cigar and pipe tobacco	500-1200 "
2-10- 8	Cigarette tobacco	800-1000 "

The figures above are based upon the ARPENT as the unit of area. If the ACRE is used, the quantities should be

increased by one quarter. For example, 800 pounds per arpent equals 1000 pounds per acre.

Fertilizer Prices for 1946

Fertilizer bought through the Co-opérative Fédérée, whether ordered before the first of the year, or between January 1 and May 1st will be billed in May, and it is pointed out that it is absolutely necessary, as far as the manufacturing and mixing plants are concerned, that fertilizer be shipped out to consumers in a steady flow, so that a sudden rush of orders in the spring will not plug up the factories. Consequently, you are particularly asked to ORDER FERTILIZER EARLY and be ready to take delivery at any time.

The Federal freight subsidy remains in effect for 1946. The buyer pays the first \$1.00 of freight charges per ton, and the balance, up to a maximum of \$2.50 per ton, is paid by the government, and every farmer is entitled to this grant. The grant is deducted from the total bill by the distributor, who in turn collects from the Department of Agriculture. The grants will be paid on all fertilizer delivered up to June 30th, 1946.

According to the Co-opérative Fédérée, the following are the prices which farmers should be charged for commercial fertilizer in 1946, and all fertilizer bought in the fall for use next spring will also be charged at these prices. Transportation costs and the Federal subsidy are not included. Unless a different formula is included, prices are the same as those charged last year, and shipments are f.o.b. Montreal, Beloeil, Chambly and Quebec.

			Price per ton in 100 lb. paper bags
Superphosphate	20% P_2O_5		\$23.25
Ammonium sulphate	20% N		44.00
Ammonium nitrate	33% N		60.15
Stable-phos	20% P_2O_5		25.25
0-14- 7			27.25
2-12- 6			28.00
2-12- 6 (2% borax)			30.00
2-12-10			31.00
2-16- 6			31.40
3-18- 0			29.00
4- 8-10			31.25
4-12- 6			31.50
5- 8- 7 (for tobacco)			36.60
2-10- 8 (for tobacco)			32.10
3-10- 8 (for tobacco)			33.85

Quebec Cheesemakers Do Well at Belleville

At the Belleville Cheese Show early last month Quebec cheesemakers took high honours. In the class for October cheese, open to all Canada, Maurice Hebert of Ste. Sabine in Bellechasse County won second prize with a score of 97.4 and Henri Bilodeau, Roberval, placed fifth with a score of 97.3 for June cheese.

In class II, open to all provinces except Ontario, Quebec makers took the first seven places for October cheese and the first eight places for September cheese. The highest score was 97.4 and the lowest 95.9.

Maurice Hebert also won the J. D. Leclair trophy and the Co-opérative Fédérée cup, two highly coveted awards.

Province and Dominion Will Collaborate in Soil Surveys

For some years now both the Federal and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture have been carrying on soil surveys, but co-ordination of their work has been sadly lacking. To try to remedy this situation, a meeting was held last month in Quebec, presided over by Andre Auger, Director of the Field Husbandry Service for Quebec.

The meeting lasted two days and during the sessions the questions of soil surveys and soil classification in Quebec was discussed at length. It was pointed out that the Federal Department is anxious to collaborate with the provincial authorities in this matter, for it is important that some unified method of carrying on soil surveys all over the country must be worked out if the greatest possible use is to be made of the information secured.

A definite agreement will soon be worked out, but no detailed plans have been drawn up as yet, due in large measure to the fact that few men trained as soil specialists are available to take on this work. Encouragement will, therefore, be given to men who wish to train for this type of position.

The members of the committee were also of the opinion that experiments on the use of different classes of soils, crop rotation and fertilizers should be carried on to supplement the information obtained from a regular soil survey.

Winners of Butter And Cheese Factory Contests

Co-operatives have come out well in the competition organized last season among butter and cheese factories in Quebec. In the cheese factory class first prize went to the Wotton Co-operative Agricultural Society of which Eloi Brault is president and L. Dion is secretary-manager. The cheesemaker is Leandre Rodrigue. Second prize was also won by a co-operative, at St. Gerard de Yamaska where Louis Laramee is the cheese maker.

Roger Lapalme, butter maker for the St. Simon Co-operative won top honours for his factory in the second division, that for butter factories. Mr. Lapalme is also president of the co-operative. Second prize went to the St. Aime factory, where Armand Ayotte is owner and butter maker.

These competitions, organized by the Department of Agriculture to be an incentive in maintaining the high quality of our dairy products, thus helping them to hold their place on the markets, mean a total of \$1000.00 to our leading factories, \$500 for cheese factories and \$500 for butter factories.

A girl met an old flame who had turned her down, and decidedly to high-hat him.

"Sorry," she murmured when the hostess introduced him to her, "I didn't get your name."

"I know you didn't," replied the ex-boy friend, "but you certainly tried hard enough."

Turkey Raising is Big Business in Dorchester

The organization of co-operative hatcheries at Frampton and St. Malachie, which during the spring of 1945 produced 33,000 baby turkeys between them, has been a boon to turkey raisers in Dorchester County, and is a good example of what can be done when a group of farmers decide to work together.

Seventy-five poultrymen in the parishes of Frampton, St. Malachie and St. Leon shipped over 100,000 pounds of turkeys for the Quebec Christmas market, 80% of it coming from Frampton. Seventy thousand pounds were graded and packed under the supervision of government inspectors in the parish hall at Frampton and 12,000 pounds were sold through local traders.

Some 2,300 turkey hens were kept for breeding purposes next spring.

Seed Potatoes Grow in Rimouski

Potato growers in the Rimouski district are feeling pleased with themselves these days, as well they might. Production of certified seed potatoes is just beginning in this part of the province, but last summer, of 174 fields inspected, 134 fields were passed by the inspector, Bernard Baribeau. These 134 fields which comprise 217 acres are in Riviere du Loup Country; in Rimouski county 2 acres out of 13 grown were accepted and in Matane all 31 acres inspected were accepted. The fields that were turned down contained, in the main, leaf roll disease or insect damage. In some cases cultivation had not been properly done, due in most cases to lack of labour.

Eighty-four fields were planted with tuber units, and of these 79 were accepted, which is a good argument for this system.

Baby Chick Production Keeps Up

During 1945 co-operative and private hatcheries in Quebec produced a total of 7,800,000 baby chicks. The 58 co-operative hatcheries produced 5,974,926 chicks from 8,992,185 eggs incubated, which is a hatching average of 66.5%.

In the same period 1,839 flocks were certified and 491,367 birds were classified. Of 698,026 birds blood-tested, only one-tenth of one percent were reactors.

SCHOOLBOY HOWLERS

Water is composed of two gins, Oxygin and Hydrogin. Oxygin is pure gin. Hydrogin is g'n and water.

A spinster is a bachelor's wife.

Paraffin is the next order of angels above seraphims.

Definition of "Seasoned Troops": Mustered by the officers and peppered by the enemy.

Agriculture Acclaimed

The contribution of Canadian Agriculture to the war effort was the main theme of an address by the Honourable Herbert Morrison, leader of the British House of Commons, at an overflow meeting of the Canadian Club of Montreal on January 7th. The former Minister of Supply gave high praise to Canadian farmers for expanding food production when they had fewer workers than in pre-war days.

It is a pleasure to note the agricultural industry generally, and the accomplishments of farmers particularly, are recognized in such influential quarters.

Junior Agricultural Merit Winners

While judging of farms for the Agricultural Merit Competition is going on, junior farmers are also judged for awards in their sections. Two classes of junior farmers are recognized: those who have attended and graduated from an agricultural school, and those who have not.

In the first class the gold medal and a cash price of \$50.00 was won by Jerome Marotte of St. Remi de Napierville. Among non-graduates, Guy Bellefleur, St. Constant, Laprairie County, came first and won a gold medal, a \$25.00 cash prize and a scholarship good for two years at an agricultural school. In the same group Felix Legault, Ste. Jeanne de Chantal, Jacques Cartier County, came second and was granted a scholarship good for one year of study, a silver medal and a cash prize of \$25.00. He is a member of the Ste. Genevieve Junior Farmers' Club.

Judges for the junior competition were Vincent Lanouette and L. P. Paquette, instructors for the Junior Farmers Educational Service, under the supervision of which the competition is held.

The First Shorthorns Were Imported In 1834

In 1834 Felix and Josiah Renick, and E. J. Harness of Ohio went to England to buy pure-bred cattle. They compared the climate and soils and grasses of England with those of Ohio. They studied the production records of various breeds and finally decided to gamble all the money entrusted to them by the Ohio Importing Company on a single strain—the Shorthorn. Nineteen head of Shorthorns were brought to Ohio by the Renicks and Harness, the first imported into North America. More were imported in succeeding years. In August, 1836, when it was considered the animals were sufficiently acclimated and their dietary habits thoroughly understood, a public auction was held at the Renicks' farm in Rose County. The entire herd sold at an average of \$803.25, enabling the Ohio Importing Company to declare a dividend of \$280 per share on its stock.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Jimmie Rodgers of Sherbrooke has now succeeded Stanley as our school-boy helper. More co-operation; he helps us to get the chores done and we help him get a chance for school. He wants to be a mechanic when he grows up and certainly he will get some practice at that on a farm along with many other trades. The way he likes horses he might have quite a time deciding whether to use horses or a tractor on a farm of his own. Perhaps he would indulge both desires and use some of each kind of power. This isn't a bad idea for some jobs can be done more efficiently with old Dobbin.

Anyway, we greeted him like the prodigal son, as many farmers do a bit of help now, and killed the fatted calf. The price spread between what the local butcher pays and asks for meat is a great encouragement to fattening a calf for home use, especially in cold weather when we can use natural refrigeration. In this case there is only one middle-man but he seems to take a margin enough for a whole bunch. Since this was our first attempt in that line we can add some extra education to the actual cash saving. Before the carcass was all cut up, using a chart from a farm paper for a guide, we felt as if we knew a lot more about an animal's bony structure. Bones seemed to show up in quite unexpected places and every one meant sharpening the knife a little more. But, though they dulled the knife, they didn't my knowledge and I hope to have a better idea of what the butcher is selling me in the future. At least, I am quite sure that calf got plenty of calcium for the bones seemed hard enough.

But I am not so sure about its supply of cobalt. We have not yet put the idea to a test here but recent articles on cobalt deficiency indicate that as the answer to a problem which has often troubled us in the past. In spite of the fact that all our cattle get a home-mixed mineral containing iodized salt, limestone and bonemeal, our calves continue

to devour their pens. On three different occasions young bulls on good feed have gone to pieces and a few heifers have done the same. Now we read that phosphorus deficiency, previously blamed for wood-chewing in cattle, almost never affects calves. On the other hand cobalt deficiency does show in young stock, in fact, is more apt to affect them. Cured roughage is lacking in cobalt so calves and bulls kept entirely in the stable are the worst sufferers. We have noticed that calves turned out on pasture their first summer and getting a little grass silage in the winter do not seem to be afflicted that way. Perhaps a little cobalt sulphate will take care of those born too late to go out to pasture. In case anyone else is tempted to try it, directions are an ounce of cobalt sulphate dissolved in a gallon of water. Each calf should get a teaspoonful of the mixture a day with improvement shown in two weeks if they do lack cobalt.

Such deficiencies are right in line with the Farm Forum topic 'Poor Soils Produce Poor Food'. For example, meat from an animal which did not get enough cobalt, even though this was not apparent in its health, might not be as good for people. Certainly some points brought out in the topic were new to us, especially that about different varieties of the same crop containing different amounts of essential elements. Louis Bromfield in 'Pleasant Valley' carries the topic much further. He believes that providing better educational facilities in poor districts will not, by itself, make well-educated children. The soil deficiencies must also be corrected so the children will be capable of being educated. He points

out that where the soil is mined instead of farmed, each succeeding generation becomes weaker not only in body but in mind as essential elements are drained from the soil by poor farming practices. Incidentally, his book, which was recommended for our reading, was kindly made available to us by MacDonald College, and will be available through it to others as soon as we finish it.

At least we are hoping that some soil deficiency does not make dim-wits of our colts. Since Jim came we have had time to start their schooling a bit. Jim likes the job and I know it should be started young so it works out well.

No Scientific Basis To Popular Beliefs

Several popular beliefs about milk have no scientific basis, states the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. One is that fish and milk should not be eaten together. The folly of this idea, say the nutritionists, is proven by the fact that many people enjoy eating chowders made of fish and milk without suffering any ill effects.

The nutritionists explode another common belief that milk and an acid food such as oranges are harmful when served together. The fact that such a mixture makes the milk curdle probably caused this belief. The stomach acid, however, also turns milk into a curd. Actually, the curd produced in the stomach by a mixture of fruit acids and milk is finer and easier to digest than the milk curd produced by the stomach acid alone.



TO STOP COUGHS

MATHIEU'S SYRUP

IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

ON SALE EVERYWHERE



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Post-war Reconstruction in Health

by G. A. LeBaron

The Associated Country Women of the World have issued a memorandum on Post-war Reconstruction. This is compiled to apply to every country woman in the world who follows W.I. or similar traditions. The universal nature of our every day undertakings is vividly brought to our notice by a question in the Health section of the memorandum: "How can I help to contribute to a right policy towards health and health services in my own community?"

The successful formation of country women's clubs over the whole world springs from the fact that we start all our endeavours in a small way at home; that these radiate to the community, the county, the province, and beyond. This should have a familiar sound to W.I. members for it recalls the routine through which all W.I. business passes.

A fine old adage is thus incorporated in our W.I. programme — "Charity begins at home." Its greatness is apparent when we note the meaning of the word "charity": — "that disposition of heart that inclines men to think favourably of their fellow-men, and to do them good." or — "Liberality in judging of men and their actions; a disposition which inclines men to put the best construction on words and actions of their fellow-men."

One fact should be uppermost in our minds that the world in reconstruction, is in desperate need of understanding and skill in human relations; that to win the peace successfully we must turn a friendly face to our neighbours at home.

A by-product of the World war is the public recognition of the need for improved health in general. The public health of the province of Quebec is under the administration of the Health Unit system. Because of the size of the territory included, and its varying conditions, a somewhat elastic programme is essential. To that end, the regulations for the service state — "the medical officer in charge of a Unit, who has had special training in public health measures, shall have complete charge of that Unit, and shall be responsible for all the health measures and for the prevention and the detection of contagious diseases. The work and administration of the different county Units may therefore present a varying schedule. This constitutes our only rural public health service and a fuller co-operation between the personnel of the Units and the public must be attained if the service is to progress and benefit us as it should.

The Pasteurization of Milk is a lively subject of discussion in some communities at the present time. There is no finer food than milk: it is essential to old and young alike; yet RAW milk has been responsible for more deaths than war itself. It is a wonderful incubator for the growth of germs.

A recent survey shows the prevalence of Bang's disease. Roughly one-quarter of all herds are infected. The germs causing Bang's disease may be transferred to humans through the use of milk from a cow suffering from the disease. The germs infect the milk and cause what is known as undulant fever — a frequently fatal disease.

Tuberculosis also affects cattle and may be passed on to humans in the form of bovine tuberculosis.

There is always danger of infection of milk by the persons handling it. Thus typhoid fever, scarlet fever, septic sore throat, and diphtheria have spread to epidemic proportions through the use of infected milk.

Fatal diarrhoeas of infancy is too often traced to the use of raw milk.

Pasteurization has greatly reduced the incidence of these milk-borne diseases. The process is named after the great French chemist Pasteur who discovered that disease is spread by bacteria transmitted from one person to another. In pasteurization the milk is heated to 143 F. degrees and kept at that temperature for a half-hour, then rapidly lowered to 40 F. degrees. All disease germs are killed, the food values have not been impaired; no valuable minerals or vitamins have been lost and the digestive qualities have been improved.

Greater life expectancy is due in part to the great saving of infant life through better feeding practices; definite advantages to health come from pasteurization of milk; sooner or later the question of compulsory pasteurization of milk confronts every community where interested citizens are anxious to promote public health and especially that of their milk-drinking children.

The great lack of hospitalization facilities in rural areas has been somewhat alleviated by the BLUE CROSS PLAN which is spreading among the W.I. branches. Like the proverbial snow-ball it grows. Many have already benefited from it. Our organization has had its small share in creating the increased benefits announced in November.

Due to the many over-age members of our W.I. the Hospital Ass'n. has been lenient in regard to percentages, and where conditions have warranted, have accepted appli-

cant on a provincial basis. All subscribers to the Blue Cross are advised to read their folder and contract carefully to understand what accommodations and services they are entitled to.

Special to Welfare and Health Conveners

Due to the increase of venereal diseases among the civilian population, the F.W.I.C. has asked for concerted action towards its detection and control. The Health League of Canada has appreciated our co-operation in the past and will further assist us. They have at hand an excellent programme for community campaigns. February has usually been set aside as Health Month. The following suggestions are offered for a province wide V.D. campaign:

(1) Wherever possible each Branch shall designate the month of February — Health Month and carry on the V.D. campaign.

(2) Each Welfare and Health convenue shall write the Health League for the literature mentioned. (There is a small charge for these) address — The Health League of Canada, Social Hygiene Division, 111 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont.

(3) That each convenue use as much as possible this material in her community.

(4) That each convenue use any other plan she thinks feasible to augment.

(5) That each county convenue include a full report of all V.D. programmes carried out in her county — in her annual report to provincial convenue.

As we have been asked to make this effort a worth-while part of our schedule for the year, all counties who report active participation in the Venereal Disease campaign shall have special mention at the 1946 Annual Convention.

A Month With the W.I.

Christmas cheer to the sick and needy was a feature of practically every report. In order to conserve space no individual mention is being made of this most commendable activity.

Argenteuil. Brownsburg has purchased a \$100. Victory Bond. Interesting films were shown at a recent meeting by the guest speaker, Mr. Staniforth. Frontier heard a paper by their publicity convenue, "Editors, Editions and Editorials." A contest, "Know your Country," was a feature of this meeting with their president winning first prize. Jerusalem-Bethany served refreshments at a meeting of the Holstein Club for that district. A paper on "Princess Elizabeth" was enjoyed. A prize is being offered in the high school for best attendance. Lachute had a very interesting meeting when Miss Frances Wren of the Handicraft Dept., Macdonald College, was present. The speaker gave an outline of what is being done in that course and showed specimens of the work. Lakefield is planning to adopt the Blue Cross Hospital Plan. Representatives from a neighboring branch were present to discuss the matter with Mr. Logan, district representative of that Association. An apron parade was held, also cake-naming contest. One new member was welcomed. Milles Isles heard a timely address on "Education Advances" by Mrs. Patterson. A sale of "Yule Logs" made and donated by a member was held to assist the funds. Pioneer took an imaginary trip to the coal mines of Cape Breton. This was skilfully done by the Rev. Mr. Spriggs of Lachute. An article was also read on the Palestine problem. An apron parade was held and articles sold to augment general funds. Morin Heights made plans for a Christmas tree and party, each member to bring a friend. An auction sale of hand made gifts netted the sum of \$8.

Bonaventure. New Carlisle had the pleasure of a visit from Miss Walker and Mme Gosselin. 38 returned boys were entertained at a chicken pie supper and dance. A

masquerade dance realized \$102. New Richmond is planning a series of social events to raise money for W.I. work. Fruit cakes and tea bags have been sent to the members of an Institute in Surrey, England. The secretary read a comprehensive paper on the activities of the Red Cross.

Brome. South Bolton enjoyed a visit from their county president, Mrs. G. D. Harvey who spoke on the Blue Cross Hospital Plan. This branch is furnishing Christmas treats for the children in two local schools. Abercorn was also visited by Mrs. Harvey who gave an instructive talk on W.I. work. Assistance is being given with hot lunches for the school and with their Christmas tree.

Chat-Huntingdon. Aubrey-Riverfield had an all-day meeting when 3 quilts were tied for the Red Cross. A



Members of Hemmingford W.I. branch with Mrs. Smallman, Provincial President, entertained by Mrs. Walter Keddy at Fraser Point Beach Picnic 1945.

large number of toys and games were also donated the Junior Red Cross. Cooperating with Howick branch a new couch is being purchased for the high school. An amusing demonstration on making a dog from a bath towel, Christmas carols and a story "How Santa Claus came to America" formed a seasonable program. Dundee had an exceptionally interesting rollcall, "What I have learned from the W.I." A discussion on "Small Economies in the Home" proved of value and items bearing on their work were given by the various conveners. The county president, Mrs. D. F. Orr, was a recent visitor to this branch where she gave a talk stressing the value of friendship in a society. Huntingdon had a program of Christmas carols and stories. Eight new members were welcomed and the Blue Cross Hospital Plan has been adopted. Howick; Dr. Stalker of Ormstown was the guest speaker at their meeting, his subject being "Preventive Medicine and Good Health." \$5 was voted the V.O.N. and an equal amount to the Anti-Tuberculosis League. A Christmas story gave a seasonable touch to the program.

Compton. Brookbury is planning an oyster supper for their local Hongkong POWs with a gift of a watch to each. A gift to a new baby and a wedding gift to a young couple were also noted. Bury is planning for a Christmas sale and a timely demonstration on preparing fowl for the table was given. A donation was given the Dr. Smith Memorial Fund, Canterbury also gave a donation to the same fund. Christmas treats for the children were provided. Articles were sold at this meeting the proceeds being donated to the Junior Red Cross. Sawyerville held a rummage sale, \$10 being realized and given to their local library. \$10 was also donated for a "Welcome Home" for returned men and gifts given two war brides. A contest in arranging flowers for the table was a pleasing item. Scotstown; Miss Walker was present and gave a demonstration on the use of a pressure cooker, also suggestions for supper menus. A cookie and apron contest was held, Miss Walker acting as judge. These articles were auctioned off and the proceeds added to the general funds. A McGill Travelling Library (Juvenile) has been placed in the high school. A quiz on the W.I. completed the program. Three new members joined. This branch reports a large enrollment in the Blue Cross Hospital Ass'n. East Clifton had a Christmas tree and sale at their meeting and a reading "Home for the Holidays." Apples were provided the children at the community tree.

Gaspé. L'anse-aux-Cousins had a well-attended meeting. The rollcall, "Sing, say, or a nickel to pay," proved quite amusing. Sandy Beach had an exceptionally successful clothing drive. Wakeham had an apron parade, proceeds of the sale of the entries were added to the treasury. Fruit was furnished for the Scouts and Guides Christmas tree. York entertained the Wakeham branch at a very successful party. This branch also held an apron parade.

Christmas parcels are being sent to friends in the sanatorium.

Gatineau. Wright had a "trinket" sale which netted \$3. Two humorous readings were given and another entitled "Soldier on Crutches." Wakefield; a splendid talk was given by Mrs. C. Chaplin who had spent two years in England during the war and in company with her husband had done good work as a fire watcher, taking care of children, etc. A new member joined and a gift of money given a needy mother.

• **Missisquoi.** Cowansville donated a large number of toys and games to the Children's Memorial Hospital. A gift of money was also voted the local hospital to be used for Christmas cheer. This branch is cooperating with the Home and School Ass'n. in furnishing hot lunches in the school. Miss Walker was a visitor at this gathering and gave a stimulating talk on "Role of Housewife and Mother in Rehabilitation." St. Armand is assisting with Christmas treats for the local school. A helpful reading, "When the Wise Men Appeared" was given.

Pontiac. Bristol Busy Bees received a letter of thanks from a W.I. member in England for a layette sent her. A party was given the returned boys and each presented with a purse of money. "The Life of President Roosevelt," was the subject of a paper. Elmside, an excellent address was given by Rev. R. McCord on "The Zionist Movement in Palestine." Two papers, "Delinquent Parents" and "Quaint Rugs brighten floors" were read and an apron parade and auction held. Fort Coulonge is planning a "Pound Party" in order to provide cheer for the needy. Starks Corners worked on a Dutch girl quilt at their meeting, this to be sold later. A paper was read entitled "The Jews in Palestine;" also one on "The Life of one of our Public Men." A sing-song was a pleasing feature. Onslow Corners; gifts were mailed to all returned men in their community. A ten cent tea was served to members and guests. Wyman is planning a supper, proceeds to be used to assist in building a skating rink. A story, "The Legend of King Wenceslas" was read and a few verses of the carol sung. Also the touching story of an English bride and her little son welcomed to a Canadian home.

Quebec. Valcartier; Mrs. W. C. Smallman was an honored visitor at a recent meeting of this branch. Her talk on the value of being an Institute member was very inspiring. A euchre party is being planned for a later date.

Richmond. Cleveland presented a life membership pin and certificate to a member, Mrs. G. Tozer. A sale netted \$71.96 for general funds. Christmas customs old and new were read by the members, then signed and sent to a sick member. Melbourne Ridge donated money to buy gifts and sweets for pre-school children of the community. \$10 was also voted to the Salvation Army. The "Talent Money" apron received more patches. Windsor Mills welcomed an English war bride and presented her with a gift. An apron contest with prizes was held and cash donated for prizes in the school. Several members

joined the Blue Cross Hospital Ass'n. Shipton; four rural schools combined for a Christmas tree, the W.I. furnished treats and refreshments for all. A gift was given a war bride and food to a needy family. Miss Walker gave a demonstration on re-makes.

Rouville. Abbotsford; articles made from one yard of Canadian material were handed in as response to roll-call. These were auctioned off bringing in \$11. A number of jars of jam and jelly were sent to the Montreal Diet Dispensary and \$5 voted the Military Hospital.

Sherbrooke. Brompton Road voted money for hot lunches at the school. A life membership certificate and pin was presented to Mrs. H. McLeod, a faithful member for 20 years. Plans were made for a supper and sale. Gifts were given immigrants staying in the community. Cherry River held a Christmas party and sale, each member bringing an article for this purpose. Several timely papers were read and a committee appointed to assist with the school Christmas tree. Lennoxville received a Christmas card from Miss Christmas, an interesting letter from Mrs. Stewart, a Scottish W.I. member and a calendar from Miss Gibson, their English correspondent. "A Point of View on the Japanese Question" was the theme of the program, which concluded with the Christmas story and the singing of carols. Orford welcomed a new member. \$5 was voted to the Legion Home in Sherbrooke and a gift given a new baby. A letter from Mrs. Mortimer was read discussing the open door policy for Palestine. Two successful sales have been held.

Stanstead. Beebe sent jam to the Wales Home. Mr. Earl of Derby Line, an outstanding artist, was present and gave a talk on "Art." A contest, naming the holidays represented by symbols, proved enjoyable. Music in keeping with the season concluded the program. Dixville sponsored a party for returned men, the third to be held. A card party is being planned for the holidays. Minton: the members gave a Christmas story in response to rollcall. A Dutch auction was held. North Hatley is sponsoring National Film Board showings during the winter months. India was the subject of discussion and an article on "High Blood Pressure" was given by the convener of Welfare and Health. Stanstead North is furnishing hot lunches for the school children again this winter. Tomifobia voted \$10 to the former branch to assist with the lunches. Ways Mills is ordering script of play "Brides and Budgets." One of the members entertained the local Cercle des Fermieres at her home and plans are being made to contact Home makers groups in the U.S.A.

Shefford. South Roxton planned for the annual community Christmas tree and supper. A McGill Traveling Library has been ordered. One new member joined and several have enrolled in the Blue Cross Hospital Ass'n. Warden: a reading, "Origin of Spices in a Christmas Cake," and singing of carols formed the program. An apron sale proved successful.

Deaths of 4,000 Canadians Were Preventable

"Since the beginning of the war, 200,000 Canadian children have been stricken with diphtheria, whooping cough and scarlet fever and 4,000 of these children have died. All these cases could have been prevented" said the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health and Welfare, speaking on behalf of the Immunization Campaign.

Health authorities warn that mass movements of troops and of displaced persons will likely result in the spread of disease as many of these people will prove to be unknowing disease carriers. To meet this menace a vigorous program of vaccination and inoculation is advocated and parents are urged to communicate with their local medical health officers and have their children given protection through immunization.

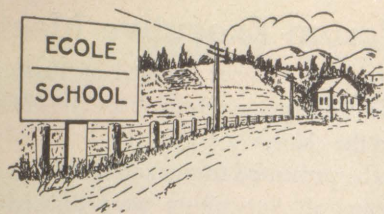
Reports from UNRRA indicate that within four years there was a 37 per cent increase in diphtheria in Germany alone. This was caused before the war by the Nazi policy of moving large numbers of children into camps without having them vaccinated against the disease.

The subsequent mass movement of German troops into neighboring countries has spread diphtheria like wildfire. In the Netherlands 150,000 cases were reported in the last three years. Because Norway had undertaken an extensive pre-war immunization program, diphtheria did not increase in that country to any marked extent. Health authorities cite this as proof that immunization is a sure weapon to use against the disease.

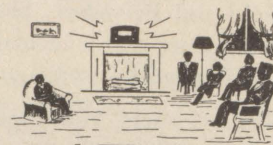
Fame of Plucker Spreads to Australia

Mr. T. N. Reichelt, Biddon, Gilgandra, New South Wales, Australia, wrote recently to the Department of Information, Halifax, N.S., asking for plans and instructions for building the poultry plucker. This machine is protected by patent by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing, and plans and directions have been prepared for distribution by Mr. Angus Banting, Agricultural Engineer, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N.S. They may be had for a nominal charge of 25 cents. A good many machines have been built by Nova Scotia poultrymen — and they work. A good operator can pluck two birds a minute.

Mr. Reichelt read about the machine in the "Digest of Digests" published at Sydney, Australia. He wrote to the Editor, Miss Betty Lee, who advised that she had reprinted the item from an English magazine, and suggested that he write to Nova Scotia for the information. Needless to say, the plans and directions have been forwarded to our cousin "down under", with the compliments of Nova Scotia. The old adage about the "better mousetrap" has a modern application in this better chicken plucker.



LIVING AND LEARNING



Community Schools Plan Extension

The Annual Meeting of the Quebec Council of Community Schools was held in Sherbrooke on December 15, 1945. The Schools represented at the meeting were Asbestos, Cowansville, Buckingham, Bury, Sawyerville, and Stanstead.

This Council will launch a campaign for \$32,000 that will finance a five-year programme in the Eastern Townships. This will cover the salary of an instructor-organizer and a recreation leader, their travelling expenses, the cost of operating an office, and the purchase of equipment. This campaign will be organized by an Eastern Townships Committee which will be named by the Council Executive. The aim of this program is to "consolidate present commitments, to extend the work into new centres, to enrich the present programme, and to re-establish a centre in either Sherbrooke or Lennoxville." This project will include the development of Community Schools, community recreation centres, playgrounds, libraries and study groups.

The Finance Committee suggested that all centres where there are schools and where there have been schools

should be brought into the program, and that every community raise as much as possible for this project.

Reports of the Community School were given. There are schools operating now at Cowansville, Buckingham, Ormstown, Howick, Sawyerville and Stanstead. A few of the courses given are Public Speaking, Music Appreciation, Choral Sing, Photography, Economics and Draftsmanship.

There are some Community Schools that did not operate in the last two years due to war work, transportation problems, and leadership shortages. However, in spite of the closing down of some of these centres, there were many people who were able to avail themselves of courses given at other schools near-by. The importance of training leaders was pointed out, and that courses of study and handbooks must be prepared for the use of leaders.

The Executive for the coming year is:—Mr. E. L. Gilbert of Asbestos, President; Mr. David Munroe, Ormstown, 1st Vice-President; Miss C. I. MacKenzie, Stanstead, 2nd Vice-President; Mr. R. Alex Sim, Macdonald College, Secretary; and Mrs. L. H. Hunt, Sawyerville, Treasurer.

Adult Students at Cowansville Community School



Trooping up to the second floor of the Cowansville High School promptly at the call of the bell come the students to the Cowansville Community School. Offered this year were courses in English, French, Photography, Arts, Woodcrafts, and Home Nursing. From left to right they are:—Miss B. Craigie, unidentified, Mr. K. Wallet, Miss D. Craigie, Miss N. Desgens, Miss S. Stowe, Mr. H. Smith, Mrs. G. Cousens, Miss I. Beattie, Mrs. Shufelt, Mr. L. Bell.



Miss Gene Bonnette is adjusting her sound equipment preparatory to playing a Hungarian Rhapsody to her music appreciation class. From left to right the adult students are:—Miss Doris Bridgett, Miss Gene Bonnette (teacher) Mrs. C. Philbin, Mr. A. Greyborn (Vice-President of the Community School), Mr. G. Cousens, Miss M. Phelps, Mr. H. Smith, Mrs. G. Cousens.

The class was held in the Physics Room of the Cowansville High School.

What Forums are Saying

Suffield and Belvedere, Sherbrooke County. "One member suggested that a lime spreader would be an asset to the community."
Mrs. Leroy E. Bean, Secretary.

O'Neil's Corners, Huntingdon County. "... Crop rotation, and put back into the land what you have taken away, with all this you should have a high nutritional value in your food."
Jonathan Proudfoot, Secretary.

Mabel, Argenteuil County. "Insofar as we know, we feed our cattle and poultry balanced rations, giving them the best that is on the market."
Mrs. James Black, Secretary.

Fertile Creek, Chateauguay County. "On the whole, children's lunches are more adequate than in former years, as tomatoes, citrus fruits, etc., are used more extensively."
Mrs. J. Stewart, Secretary.

Dunham, Missisquoi County. "The first step toward improving health would be to have soil checked and get the proper nutrition into it to improve the vitamin and mineral content of our food produced. Proper sanitation in all sections of all farms should be enforced by boards of health provided by the Government to prevent contagious diseases."
Mrs. Marcus Doherty, Secretary.

Abbotsford, Rouville County. "So many people are unaware of the need for a health program, that if the initiative is to come from the people an educational program will have to precede any action in many cases. The Farm Forum is doing an excellent job in this respect."
W. Boyd Honey, Secretary.

Farrellton, Gatineau County. "Government assistance should be given to young students who wish to become nurses or doctors."
Mrs. Wm. Kennedy, Secretary.

Hallerton, Huntingdon County. "We have planned to send soil from each of our farms for an analysis."
Mrs. Arthur Derrick, Secretary.

Farm Forum Executive Meets

The executive of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums met at Macdonald College on December 21st. Mr. Allan Crutchfield was in the chair.

Resolutions to be presented to the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture were drafted on the following topics to be submitted to the resolutions committee of the Federation. Rural Housing and Electrification, a National Health Scheme; Surplus Farm Products; and Milk and Grain Subsidies. Mr. Crutchfield, President and Mr. R. Alex Sim, the Secretary, will be official delegates from the Council to this Conference.

Special attention was given to the fact that the forums in Pontiac and Gatineau counties are unable to hear the five minute forum news broadcast each Monday night. It was decided that the delegates ask for the support of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in clearing up this matter.

It was decided to send two Forum members to Short Course in Co-operation and Community Leadership at Queen's University, Kingston on December 26th, with the thought that the experience gained would be useful in organizing a similar course at Macdonald College next year. Mr. Murray Mason of Cowansville and Mr. John Heatlie of Lachute accepted the invitation to attend.

One hundred Forums have now registered, an increase over last year of eighteen. Attendance per Forum is slightly higher and more Forums are making regular weekly reports than ever before.

A motion by MacArthur and Armstrong instructed the Secretary-Treasurer to pay the Council's membership fee to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

Other items of interest discussed at this meeting were: organizing cream producers; further release of army trucks to farmers; the organizing of a Provincial Federation of Agriculture, and further Farm Forum organization.

Forums Demand National Health Plan

On December 10th the National Farm Radio Forum discussed WHAT ABOUT NATIONAL HEALTH? The following week on the national roundup of provincial secretaries the opinions of farm people from coast to coast indicated an almost unanimous support, in fact, an insistent demand for a national health plan financed by the Dominion government.

The national office sent a copy of the script of the roundup broadcast along with the statistical summary of the reports of the December 10th broadcast to the Dominion and Provincial Premiers, and Minister of Health. The summary of reports appear below:—

QUESTION: Do you think your province should co-operate with the Dominion Government in establishing a Nation-Wide Health Insurance Plan?

Summary of Replies

	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	Mari- times	Canada
Number of Reports	12	18	32	22	339	74	40	537
Number of People Voting	128	206	473	211	6,003	958	498	8,477
Number who said YES	88.2%	99%	91.9%	83%	86.9%	90.9%	87.5%	87.8%
Number who said NO	10.9	1	5.8	8.5	3.4	2.5	3.8	3.7
Number who were UNDECIDED	.9	..	2.3	8.5	9.7	6.6	8.7	8.5

What Farm Forums Want to Know

Boyd Settlement, Huntingdon Co. *How can we have commercially mixed feeds analysed to be sure it corresponds to the formulae stamped on the bag. We are also interested in knowing if we can check on the grading of feed grain.*

L. M. Kelly, Secretary.

For your reference you should secure a copy of Feeders' Guide and Formulae for Mixed Feeds 1945, which is published by the Quebec Provincial Feed Board and a copy of the Canadian Feeding Stuffs Act. They are published by the Provincial and Dominion departments of Agriculture respectively. Copies are available from the Adult Education Service on request. The Dominion Government through the Canadian Feeding Stuffs Act has the power of inspection. Information can be secured from Mr. W. R. White, Associate Chief, Production Service, Inspection Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

North River, Argenteuil Co. *I have been requested to obtain information on the working of a "Beef Ring". If you have any literature on this subject I would be much obliged if you would forward it to me.*

Douglas R. Bradford, Member.

At the end of the last war there was a widespread organization of beef rings in Eastern Canada since they offered an efficient and cheap way of supplying fresh meat to people who lacked refrigeration facilities. Recently in many localities beef rings have given way to local cold storage locker systems, but for communities lacking these the beef ring can still be recommended. Here is a recommended procedure.

A beef ring is composed of from 16 to 40 members. It usually operates from 16 to 20 weeks, beginning during May. The most satisfactory number of members seems to be 20 or 21, and for this size, each member supplies one animal weighing 750 to 800 pounds, dressing down to about 400 pounds and giving each family 20 pounds of beef each week. Where there are 21 members, the odd member, or the one supplying the animal, takes as his share the head, tallow, etc. Usually, if he takes a regular share with these by-products he is over-supplied that week, and it is sometimes found more satisfactory to purchase a small quantity from one of the other members. The manager or butcher in charge keeps a record of weights of beef received from and supplied to each member, and at the end of the season adjustments are made according to these records. The price per pound at which adjustments are to be made should be determined at the annual meeting. Where 20 pounds per week is too large a portion for one family, two households may take one share between them, the division of this share (and of supplying the animal) being a matter of adjustment between the two families.

Animals to be killed should be delivered to the place of slaughter at least 12 hours before killing and should be deprived of food for from 20 to 24 hours before being slaughtered, during which time they should have all the water they will drink.

The animal is slaughtered in the evening of one day (usually Thursday) allowed to cool over night, cut up early in the morning, and is ready to be called for during Friday morning.

The two sides of the carcass are cut alike, each member receiving a roast, boil and a share of steak, according to chart above; that is, the first and eleventh members on the list receive the roast marked 1 and the boil marked 14 with one slice of steak; the next week these two members receive the roast marked two and boil marked 13 with slice of steak, the 10th and 20th members taking their turn with roast 1 and boil 14.

In a 16-share ring, each half being cut up, it is divided among the first eight persons, giving each a roast, a boil and a slice of steak, as indicated for the 20-share ring.

Hooks are provided and each week the 20 shares placed on these hooks. The members' names are placed above the hooks in the order in which they supply the animals. Each week the butcher places the cuts beginning with the member supplying the animal that week. The names on the chart should be in the same order.

Each member when he calls for his share should leave a clean cotton bag in which his portion may be placed the following week.

It may occur that the animal provided by a member is not properly finished for slaughter when the member's turn comes. Such member should be encouraged to change places with a member who has an animal ready.

The organization of a Beef Ring should take place in ample time to allow the members to procure suitable animals.

North River, Argenteuil Co. *If land has been growing wheat for twenty years, will the wheat grown lose its vitamin content as the soil loses its fertility.*

Mrs. Marion Macdougall, Secretary.

The best scientific evidence we have to date indicates that soil fertility has little relation to the vitamin content of the food. There is a great deal of evidence to show that varieties differ widely as to vitamin content. Environmental factors such as time of cutting, time of sowing, sunshine, rainfall and temperature do have a decisive effect on the vitamin content of vegetables, cereals and grass.

Fred—What is meant by diplomatic phraseology?

Emil—If you tell a girl that time stands still while you gaze into her eyes, that's diplomacy. But if you tell her that her face would stop a clock, you are in for it.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and news of staff members and former students

The Late Professor Bunting

For the older members of Macdonald College, the Christmas season was saddened by the death on December 19th of Thomas Gordon Bunting, retired Professor of Horticulture.

Born in 1885 at Ste. Catharines, Ontario, the son of a prominent fruit grower, Mr. Bunting attended the Ontario Agricultural College, from which he obtained the degree of B.S.A. in 1907. After a few years of experience in the New Hampshire Agricultural College and at the Dominion Experimental Farm he was called to Macdonald in 1912 to succeed the original Professor of Horticulture, W. Saxby Blair.

His chief interest was in fruit but he also did much for the improvement of varieties of vegetables and ornamental plants and in the distribution of plants of excellence throughout the province. "Macdonald" rhubarb, now

grown all over the North American continent was developed under his direction.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society and a member of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, the American Society for the Advancement of Science and the Society of Horticultural Science, of which he was president in 1923. The Quebec Pomological Society, to whose meetings he was a frequent contributor, elected him to the select company of its Honorary Life Members in 1928.

Through failing health he was obliged to resign his Chair in 1939 but during the war he engaged in work in Montreal for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

To Mrs. Bunting and their two daughters Betty and Patsy we extend our deepest sympathy.

Denis Harvey in a New Job

Denis Harvey, B.S.A. 1934, is now Chief of the Import Division, Foreign Trade Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. He has tackled what he thinks is a 20-year job — the job of making Canada a good place in which to sell goods.

Mr. Harvey is well equipped for his job. His family has been in the importing business for three generations. In fact, a remote ancestor was hanged for piracy in the Kingston Jail at Jamaica. His father, Edmund Harvey, did business in Bristol and London. He was an accomplished linguist who went out into the fields and plantations to buy crops of dried fruits, dates, nuts, tapioca and so forth.

Denis was born in London. He grew up and matriculated there; was still at school when his father died. The family importing business passed to relatives and Denis branched out for himself.

After working in the statistical and sales department of Anglo-American Oil for a time, he was lured to Canada in 1929 under the C.P.R. assistance scheme which offered young men a chance to come to Macdonald College. He took the first year of the Diploma Course and then switched to the Degree Course, graduating in 1934 after specializing in Agronomy and Economics. In his fourth

year he won a Royal Bank prize on the theme "Agricultural Opportunities in Export Trade."

On graduation he joined the firm of Ward, Pitfield in Montreal and worked with them until war broke out, when he enlisted in September, 1939, in the R.C.N.V.R. His promotion in the Navy was rapid; starting as a lieutenant he went up from senior Canadian officer at Newfoundland until he landed at Ottawa in the Directorate of Organization. Later he became Naval Comptroller with the rank of Commander. This entailed important administrative responsibilities in overhauling old-fashioned naval accounting practice, translating naval programmes into dollars and cents, and negotiating complicated balance-of-payments accounts as between the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Navy.

Vets Study Mechanics

Twenty-four veterans enrolled in a special Rural Repair Shop course at Macdonald College this month. This is the first of a series of six-months courses to be given in the Department of Agricultural Engineering. We will have a story about this new project in the next issue.

The Macdonald College Study Outlines

These popularly-written study outlines are packed with information, presented in readable form with questions for study and useful references. The kits are made up of carefully chosen pamphlets giving up-to-date information.

GUIDE TO GROUP DISCUSSION. 10 cents a copy, \$7.00 a hundred. This 40 page booklet explains briefly and clearly how to plan, organize and conduct various types of discussion. A copy of this Guide goes with each order for the following study outlines.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION SERIES: A study in 5 units—price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 40 cents. In this series are discussed the general nutritive properties and individual peculiarities of the feeds most commonly used in the feeding of dairy cattle, sheep and swine. Attention is drawn to the nutritional requirements of the different classes of stock and it is pointed out how adequate rations can be prepared to supply these needs.

CROP PRODUCTION SERIES: A study in 12 units—price 70 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 80 cents. This deals with matters related to the maintenance of crop productivity at a high level—tillage, rotation, fertilizers and manures, weed control, seed, hay crops, pasture, grain crops, corn, alfalfa and silage making.

POULTRY PRODUCTION SERIES: A study in 12 units. Price 75 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 85 cents. This is a general analysis of the place and need of the poultry flock on the general farm; methods of stock selection and general management; poultry products as a cash crop on the farm; special problems of marketing the products.

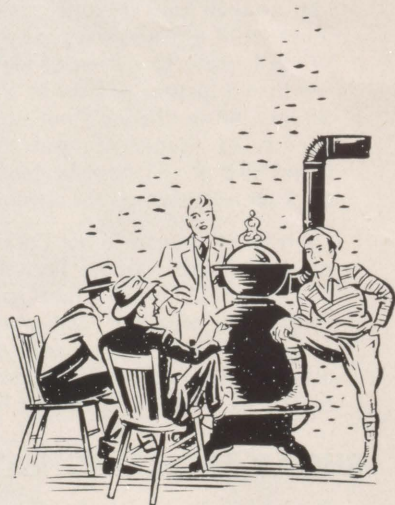
CO-OPERATION SERIES: A study in 12 units. Revised and illustrated. Price 60 cents; with supplementary bulletins, \$1.00. This is a study on the purposes, principles and possibilities of co-operation; the essentials to co-operative success; the function and organization of credit unions, consumers' and producers' co-operatives; problems of management; the place of education in co-operation and a brief treatment of co-operative medicine.

HOME ECONOMICS SERIES: A study in 6 units. Price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 35 cents. This series emphasizes the diet as a factor in good health including the place of milk, cereals, grain products, vegetables, the protein foods, etc. It discusses the problem of planning adequate meals at moderate cost, analyzes the food budget and suggests suitable menus.

RURAL LIFE SERIES: Education, Health, Recreation, in 6 units. Price 80 cents. (But residents of Quebec may obtain free by writing to Director of Protestant Education, Quebec, P.Q.) Tells about the organization, management and how to improve our rural schools; how to improve the health services of people in rural areas; why rural people should develop better recreational facilities and how to do so.

ECONOMIC SERIES: 16 printed pamphlets, Price \$0.50 for the entire set. Published by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, 198 College Street, Toronto, Ontario. These cover a number of specific problems of interest to the farmer. The nature of their content is indicated by the list of titles below:

1. Are there too many farmers?
2. Should Canada restrict the farming of sub-marginal land?
3. Will increased production benefit the farmer?
4. Should Canada encourage land settlements of immigrants?
5. Can we improve our taxation system?
6. How far will improved farm management methods help?
7. What does the farmer need in the way of credit?
8. Can the economic position of the farmer be improved through the medium of a government supported policy of research, experimentation and extension work?
9. What can we hope to accomplish through Fairs and Exhibitions?
10. Are government grading regulations and marketing services of value to the farmer?
11. What are the conditions necessary for the efficient marketing of farm products?
12. What can the farmer gain through organization?
13. To what extent can co-operative organizations solve the economic problems of the farmer?
14. Is any form of governmental control or regulation over the marketing of farm products necessary, desirable or practicable for Canada?
15. If some form of regulation is adopted, what should it be?
16. What shall we do about it?



Write now to the Macdonald College Journal, Macdonald College, Que., and enclose the necessary amount for any or all of the outlines.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

POULTRY PRICES

Effective December 1, the markup allowed primary producers of poultry was adjusted so that their maximum price on sales direct to consumers is the same as the retailer's ceiling price.

A wholesaler who ships by express at the buyer's request may, as before, add the difference between freight and express charges to his maximum price. But if the shipment is 1000 lbs. or more, and the shipper wishes to add the excess of express over freight charges, he must obtain prior approval for the shipment from the Administrator of Meat or Meat Products.

When in doubt as to price, zone boundary or other poultry regulations, write or telephone your local or regional office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

RATIONED MEAT IN LOCKERS

All locker patrons placing rationed meat or meat products in lockers are required to obtain from the locker operator Form RB-219, "Statement of Meat Put in Commercial Locker or Cold Storage". They must complete forms, giving full details, and then take or mail them either to the Branch of the Ration Administration, or leave them at the office of their Local Ration Board.

A farmer may sell meat *only to other farmers* or to *licensed slaughterers*. If he sells to other farmers, one "M" coupon must be collected for each 4 pounds of meat sold even if it is necessary to collect coupons not yet valid. When he sells to a licensed slaughterer, he must not sell less than a quarter of beef or a side of pork, and he must obtain a ration cheque from such slaughterer to cover the number of pounds of meat sold. The Wholesale Meat Chart (RB-88/2) must be used to determine the number of coupons shown on the cheque.

He must turn in to his Local Ration Board at the end of each month coupons both for meat consumed in his own household and for meat sold. When sending in these coupons, he need not send more than half the valid "M" coupons in the ration books of the household, but he must send in coupons or ration cheques for *every* pound of meat sold to other farmers or licensed slaughterers.

SUGAR-PRESERVES RATION COMBINED

Beginning January 1, 1946, preserves and sugar may be purchased with one kind of coupon; that is, coupons

which have so far been valid for sugar will become valid also for preserves. The new plan will enable those who wish to buy more preserves to do so and will permit greater use of Ration Book 5. It is in line with the Board's policy of simplifying the ration procedure.

Under the plan all valid and unused pink coupons marked "sugar" can be used for the purchase of the following:

Sugar	1 pound	or
Jam, jelly, marmalade, fountain fruits, cranberry sauce, honey butter	24 fl. oz.	or
Honey (Extracted or cut comb)	4 pounds	or
Corn, cane or blended table syrup	30 fl. oz.	or
Molasses	80 fl. oz.	or
Canned fruit	40 fl. oz.	or
Maple Syrup	48 fl. oz.	or
Maple Sugar	4 pounds	

In February the last of the pink "sugar" coupons will be validated, and then "S" coupons are to be used for sugar-preserves purchases.

All unused preserves and "P" coupons will continue to hold their 1945 value for preserves or the half-pound of sugar and all these coupons will expire January 31, 1946.

The allotment of sugar for home canning will be the same as in 1945, ten pounds per person, and will be provided by declaring valid ten separate coupons, good for one pound of sugar each, during the months when most home canning is done. The coupons may be used, as in 1945, for the purchase of either sugar or preserves on the same basis as other regular coupons.

FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

Coupons covering farmers' sales or farm household consumption of meat and butter, and sales of honey and maple products must be forwarded to Local Ration Boards in primary producers' envelopes (RB-61). Reports for December should reach the Local Ration Boards not later than January 10. Following are the valid coupon dates for January:

	Butter	Meat	Sugar-Preserves
January 3	—	18	—
" 10	136	19	—
" 17	137	20	68, 69
" 24	138	21	—
" 31	—	22	—

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board